Arms Harriett 152, 197. 275. 326. 418.

Ayre F. 180. 282. 337.

Biſsell Lewis 57.

Bliſs Rev. Asher. 33. 188. 317.

Boutwell Rev. W. T. 239. 262

Bradley Hanover 104. 358.

Burnham Miſs A. 315.
Butrick Rev. D. S. 39. 136. 148. 221. 234. 270. 479
Butler Dr. E. 139. 148. 286. 324
Butler Saml. W. 19.

Byington Rev. Cyrus 11. 98. 148. 149. 199. 230. 266. 429. 464.

Copeland C. C. 16. 77. 331. 405. 425.
Copeland, H. H. 441.

Crawford J. H. Esqr. 54.

Crocker James 70.

Day Kellogg 416. 438.

Dunbar Rev. John 3. 155. 204. 217. 229.

Ells Rev. C. 120. 255. 402

Goulding Harriet 362.

Gray Wm. H. 361

Hall Rev. S. 64. 65. 217. 241. 322 (Dom. No. 22, p. 176)
Hall Rev. Wm. 41. 224. 382. 432.
Hall Lydia S. 263

Harvey Matthew H. 408.

Hitchcock Jacob 28. 142. 148. 291. 334. 453. 464.

Hopkins, Robert, 476.

Hotchkin Rev. E. 31. (Mis. 86) 88. 90. 97. 144. 346

Huggins A. G. 62

Kingsbury Rev. Cyrus 9. 74. 147. 170. 194. 208. 217. 237. 328. 367. 423. 430. 449. 460.

Marsh Rev. Cutting 43. 218. 372.

Moore Miſs H. 133. 420. 457.

Ogden, Thos. L & Fellows Joseph 68.72.73

Orr James 289.

Osunkerhine P.P. 117.243.320:

Pond Rev. Samuel W. 14. 164. 312. 465.

Potter Joshua 101. 292. 427

Pratt Rev. J. G. 281

Ranney Rev. T. E. 45. 155. 191. 246. 377.

Redfield Abraham 352.

Riggs Rev. S. R. 6. 22. 161. 207. 217. 340. 394 473

Rockwood Rev. G. 35. 310. 387. 443.

Sawyer Miſs L. 301. 435.

Seneca Chiefs, Deacons &c. 283.

Spalding Rev. H. H. 126. 173. 278

Sproat Granville T. 167. 374

Zimble Martha C. 295.

Walker Rev. E. 113.

Whitman Dr. M. 107. 217. 268. 390
Wheeler Rev. S. H. 1. 66. 227. 399

Williamson Doct. 60. 158. 206. 304. 396. 470.
Willey Rev. W. 250. 349. 483.

Worcester Rev. S. A. 25. 80. 130. 148. 201. 214. 235. 355. (Agents No. 2. p. 348) 464

Wright Rev. Alfred 83. 148. 211. 248. 298. 446. 487.
Wright Rev. Asher 38. 48. 217. 232. 252. 307. 343. 413.

Walker Rev. E. 113.

Whitman Dr. M. 107. 217. 268. 390
Wheeler Rev. S. H. 1. 66. 227. 399

Williamson Doct. 60. 158. 206. 304. 396. 470.
Willey Rev. W. 250. 349. 483.

Worcester Rev. S. A. 25. 80. 130. 148. 201. 214. 235. 355. (Agents No. 2. p. 348) 464

Wright Rev. Alfred 83. 148. 211. 248. 298. 446. 487.
Wright Rev. Asher 38. 48. 217. 232. 252. 307. 343. 413.

Missionary House

Boston; 20th Jan. 1841.

Rev. L. H. Wheeler,

La Pointe.

Dear Sir,

Though I wrote you but yesterday, yet, as yours of the 19th [illegible] has come to hand and I desire to [illegible] my letters acknowledged before the [illegible] I add a few lines.

You will not, of course, understand me as considering my inquiries relating to the character of your missionary efforts at the Pointe, any more successful, or implying of censure on [illegible], as compared with the Christian [illegible] generally, or with any other class of men. I am far from believing that they [illegible] censure. No class of [illegible] exhibit far more evidence of sincere [illegible] living piety toward God, or of more heartiness in doing good to men: and yet there may be [illegible] that constrains [illegible] Christian [illegible] that tender, moving [illegible] souls, [illegible] for [illegible] [illegible] actuated Paul. They are probably less deficient in these respects than are ministers at home, and I would fain hope less deficient than are we who are more immediately connected with the missionary work here, endeavoring to fan the missionary spirit into a brighter flame & to inspire & guide those who go among the heathen in the faithful prosecution of their work. We need all to look to it that the deficiency is not in ourselves.

Your account of the labors at your station during the past winter and spring is highly encouraging, & must, I think, animate your hearts. Take ~~courage~~ courage to pray & expect more from God. I trust the new books which Mr Hall takes with him may give a new start to the schools & efforts to read among the Indians generally.

Best Christian regards to all your fellow laborers. I remain yours

Very truly
D. Greene.

Be assured that we sympathize with you & pray for you in your trying circumstances. May the Lord show his power & grace all around you.

Missionary House, Boston
20 July, 1844.

Rev. John Dunbar
Pawnee Mission

My Dear Sir,

Your letters bearing date the 24th & 29th April, both reached me on the 15th of June. Before this reaches you, I trust that ~~Mr~~ Mr. Ranney will have arrived at your station, and by their christian sympathy, prayers, and counsels, will have ~~[illegible]~~ dissipated some of your feelings of loneliness and anxiety. I fear that the work among the Pawnees is not to go forward ~~so~~ so smoothly & rapidly as we at one time hoped. This ~~[illegible]~~ mixing up of government & missionary influences together is, perhaps, in the present state of political matters, not to be desired. Where government send in their farmers, mechanics, or without much regard to their character, & they are always temptations on the side of wickedness, & oppose the mission, — that is bad: but bad as that is, I cannot see that it is not

Be assured that we sympathize with you & pray for you in your trying circumstances. May the Lord show his power & grace all around you.

Yours very truly,
D. Greene

is better than it. But to have professedly religious men fill these subordinate agencies, who feel as if they had a right,—from the mere fact that they are nominally religious, & entered the country for a sort of religious purpose—to talk about the mission, give advice, or utter nonsense, and make all sorts of trouble, so to speak, in our camp. This, I take it, is the state of things among you; and which, I must fear will disgust the agent, and ultimately break up the plan which seemed so well ~~at~~ devised for the ~~[illegible]~~ welfare of the Pawnees. Still we will hope for better things. Let me say, too, that you must not get out of patience and throw down hastily your commission to the Pawnees. God may bring light out of this darkness, & that, too, sooner & more encouraging than you anticipate. In your next please inform me how many farmers, mechanics, &c. the government has among the Pawnees; who are they; & what is their character?

I am glad to hear of your

ing preaching. This latter, especially, I trust you will continue & follow, every Sabbath, at least, even if the the number of persons assembling should be ever so small, and your address to them should be ever so short, or pronounced with however stammering a tongue. It is good to have the Sabbath thus marked, & the Indians form a habit of so regarding it. Let them not only see your religion — your blameless & exemplary life, but in your regular seasons of social & public worship. This, if any thing, will be powerful to reclaim & preserve the white men who are laboring around you. Perhaps their destitution of the religious privileges they before enjoyed, or the want of a christian public sentiment around them to restrain, & keep them up have been the cause of the unhappy state of things now witnessed. The Gospel faithfully & kindly preached & applied, will, if any thing can, restore them. Yourself & Mr. Ramsey must feel a responsibility for faithfully & unweariedly using these means.

Please say to Mr. R. that his letter per Cin.: 12 June is received, & kindly remember me to him & Mrs. R.

Missionary House. Boston,
22nd July. 1844.

Rev. S. R. Riggs
Traverse des Sioux.

My Dear Sir,

Your letters of 16 Feb. & 1 May are rec'd. I have time to answer to them but briefly. Relative to the case of Mr. Renville you have probably learned through Doct. Williamson what the Committee did. We have thought it a matter which must be managed with much delicacy, and so as, if possible, to avoid any thing like his having a formal, recognized connexion with the mission or the Board, or any claim for a stated allowance or compensation. We have supposed too, that it would very probably, however carefully we might manage it, be an annoying case & probably cause difficulty before it ~~was~~ shall be done with. If the mission is to avail itself of his services, it will probably be best not to enter into contract with him for any specified length of time, as by the year or quarter, but rather by the job; & to have the different pieces of work given him, of such a character as to be [illegible] them, that his having one shall be no reason why another sh'd be given him;

so that you can discontinue ~~the~~ employing him whenever you please, with his being ~~so~~ disappointment, or you appearing to be dissatisfied with him. And then the allowance to him should be simply in the nature of a compensation for services rendered. His being in debt, his having a large family, and the present state of the trade are very unfavorable to his being connected with the mission, and to the making any satisfactory arrangement with him. I fear very much that it will be difficult to avoid having his influence, sooner or later, against you, without incurring an expense for him & his family, which would be altogether inadmissible. The best way will undoubtedly be, to be frank with him, not encourage him to expect any thing permanent, to be fair & liberal in compensating him for services actually rendered, to furnish employment for his daughters, if they are qualified to be good teachers, and with board at a reasonable price. But we cannot move a step on the plan of relieving him from his debts, or supporting that numerous family. This he must not look for. Obtain the services of himself or his children, if that be the best means of promoting the objects of the mission, just as you would employ other persons; but do not make them pensioners, or pursue a course which will end in the

It gives us great pleasure to learn that the Lord has been so favorable to your new station, reconciled the Indians to your place, & given you so much access to them through your schools and meetings, and is giving you so fair a prospect of usefulness. The introduction of [illegible] is a dark feature, however, and will doubtless throw difficulties in your way, render many of your labors and plans abortive, & harden many of the Indians against all that is done for their good, & work out their destruction. How wonderfully the Lord, in his wisdom, does permit the god of this world to blind, tempt, harden, and lead astray miserable, deluded men! and often, too, just at the time when the means of his own appointment, designed for their salvation, are brought to bear upon them! To what a probation is the wicked heart thus subjected, and the strength of its wickedness & love of sin thus more fully developed! Still we must work on as he appoints, expecting that some will be saved, yet so as by fire.

May the grace of God sustain and guide you in your work, & give you prosperity in it.

Please remember us affectionately to Mrs. R. & believe me to be very truly yours, D. Greene.

Missionary House, Boston
22d July. 1856.

Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury
Choctaw Mission.

My Dear Sir,

Your letters of the 9th May & 21st June are received. Mr Hotchkin has also arrived, with young Folsom. The latter was quite sick here for some days, but has so far recovered as to proceed with Mr H. to Hanover. On his way back, Mr H. is to see some persons who have been proposed as teachers &c. I think the prospect is fair for obtaining all we need. Mr Hotchkin will now devote himself to the work till his list is filled up; and will start on his return as early as circumstances will permit.

From some inquiries which Mr Byington has recently made in a letter, I infer that there has not been much concert among yourselves, nor any definite ~~[illegible]~~ directions given by those having the immediate charge, under the council, of starting the schools, as to ~~[illegible]~~ the manner of drawing and applying the government grants for the schools, or as to the plans or principles on which the schools, are to be conducted. It seems to me that if there is not some understanding on this subject, so that the several schools may be planned and conducted somewhat alike, there will be comparisons and complaints made by the Choctaws, which may in the end occasion difficulty. Not that the schools are to correspond exactly in all particulars; but that there should be some general resemblance in their great outlines, and so that the results shall be nearly the same in all. Are there not some plans and arrangements which need to be made — some principles and rules which should be settled at this point, to prevent complaints & difficulties? If so, it would be well early to confer together & perhaps with the agent, upon them? As to the allowances to be made for the support of the new families & teachers, — how much it should be, &c. Whether the new families should be appointed as assistant missionaries, or simply sent out as hired persons; and if the latter, who is to defray the expenses of outfit, traveling &c. Are matters on which there does not seem to be perfect harmony of opinion. I much wish we could have a conference with you all. But that is impracticable. However, I think the matter can be in some manner adjusted. — Love to Mrs. K. and all. Your friend — Very respectfully yours. D. Greene.

Missionary Rooms. Boston
22d July, 1844.

Rev. Cyrus Byington,
Choctaw Mission.

My Dear Sir,

Your letters of April 2d & May 24th have come to hand. Since their arrival, Mr. Hotchkin has reached New England & begun his work of searching for assistants for your mission and the Choctaw schools, with a fair prospect of success. He is now in New Hampshire, seeing some whose names have been mentioned to us there. On his way he accompanied young Folsom to Hanover. We look for him back in a few days. Soon after which he will start in other directions to see other candidates. Our hope is, that with those whose names have already been mentioned, with such others as he will find, a good supply may be obtained for all the stations; we hope that, with the personal acquaintance ~~which~~ Mr. Hotchkin will form with them and the minute inquiries he will make respecting them, together with the ordinary testimonials, the persons obtained will be such as will be acceptable, and useful, both to the missionaries now on the ground and to the Choctaws. So far as we understand the subject, the plans you propose for conducting the school near your station, and the number and character of the laborers needed are such as deserve approbation, and our endeavor will be to send you such persons as you request. You will not, of course, expect them to be perfect, or to have all the wisdom at the very outset of their work, which 20 years' experience may give them. They may need encouragement, good advice, and help in various ways, which the good sense and kind feeling of yourself and your associates will ~~[illegible]~~ enable you ~~cheerf~~ cheerfully to afford.

In respect to your inquiries relative to the use of the Choctaw fund, I hardly know what to say. I do not know what the Choctaws intend or expect, or when the payments begin to be made. If they are ready to pay over ~~[illegible]~~ to you, I do not see why the fund or income should not go to erect the buildings & meet the preparatory expenses. Indeed I understood that such was the understanding of the Choctaw council. So I supposed Mr. Wright & Mr. Kingsbury understood the matter, and on this understanding I suppose they have proceeded.

As to salaries, my present impression is that it may be advisable for the teachers to have a regular fixed annual stipend, such as shall be decided upon by the commissioners who have the care of the schools, with such suggestions as the missionaries may give. If these teachers &c. are appointed as regular assistant missionaries, to be under the direction of the Board, and to have a claim on it, in case of breaking down in the service, they ought to receive no more than others. If they are not thus connected with the Board, then the salaries of the missionaries should not be a guide in respect to the amount of theirs.

We have not regarded Mr. Wright's as a model school. As far as the plan is good & practically works well, it may properly be imitated. To prevent talk, comparisons, and dissatisfaction among the Indians, it seems to me that yourself, & Messrs. Kingsbury & Wright should confer on all these matters and bring all the schools to be as nearly alike in plan and management, as circumstances will permit.

With ~~[illegible]~~ love to Mrs. Byington & your family
I remain very respectfully & truly yours. D. Greene.

Missionary House,
Boston July 22. 1844

Rev. Saml. W. Pond,
Sioux Mission,

My Dear Sir

Your letter of 7th Feb. is received, and owing to my many cares during the absence of Mr. Anderson, it has been unanswered longer than it otherwise would, and as the preparations for the Annual meeting are now pressing on me, I can devote but little time to correspondence.

Your work among the Sioux as you justly remark, is indeed a work requiring much patience, much looking to God for the power of his spirit, & unwavering trust in his promises. Of yourself you have no power to attract them to yourself to hear your instructions, and no power should they come to your meetings to awaken their stupidity & indifference, break up their hardness of heart, cleanse their vile affections, or lead them to obey & love God. But all this God can do— we may look to him for it and rely on his promise that he will do it sooner or later [illegible] not a few of them be gathered [illegible] much trying [illegible] your importunity in prayer, the simplicity & strength of your faith but in his own time he will do it. May he cheer & encourage you by the presence of his Spirit in y. own souls, and enable you to hold on in your work, till he shall come forth to save the Sioux. And may the time of their salvation come before interference & war, & the encroachments of the white men shall have brought them to the borders of extermination.

The arrangements respecting your brother's journey are all right, I presume. We see nothing to object to.

We hope that you will continue to preach the gospel in all its simplicity & directness to the Indians within your reach. Let nothing else interfere with this. If but few will hear, do not intermit your efforts. If there is any salvation for them, so far as means are concerned, it is the faithful preaching of the word, in love, beseeching them to become reconciled to God.

Please give my kind christian regards to your wife, & your brother & his.

Very truly yours
D. G.

Mission House, Boston,
23d July, 1846.

Mr. C. C. Copeland,
Choctaw Mission.

Dear Sir,

Yours of the 16th April reached me a few days since. Mr. Hotchkin has been in this vicinity more than a week, and is making progress in collecting, or rather finding the assistants needed for the Choctaw schools, since he wishes to be ready to return to his labors early in the fall.

Some months since I received from you a letter of substantially the same import, so far as your domestic plans are concerned, with that here acknowledged. To that I wrote in reply, to which reply I trust you received some time since, so that I need do little more than recapitulate what was then written; — which was that the Committee approved of your entering into the marriage relation as you then proposed, presuming that the lady you had in view was either

some one person in the mission, or some
other, whom ~~the~~ your missionary as-
sociates approved, as possessing suitable
character and qualifications
to be brought into the mission.

Let me also say that we are
much pleased to learn that since you
have been at Norwalk, you have
been more successful in your school
than while at your former post, &
that your prospects are fair for being
useful among the Choctaws. To accom-
plish much among an ignorant
people, where ~~neither~~ neither parents
nor children duly appreciate knowledge,
or will make great effort to obtain it;
and where, of course, the success of a
teacher or missionary depends on his
ability & tact to awaken dormant
intellect, and give attractions of some
kind to all his instructions, which ex-
cite curiosity & give pleasure, requires
great enterprise on the part of the
teacher. He must ~~so~~ effect by his own
efforts what in New England is effected
by the combined agency of parental gov-
ernment & ~~for~~ fore-casting juvenile emu-
lation, and the prospective competition

Missionary House,
Boston, 24 July, 1844.

Mr Saml W. Bliss. We hope you may succeed, & [illegible], through the divine blessing, [illegible] intellectual and spiritual good on the Choctaws.

Please say to Mr. Wright, when you see him, that I have his favor of the [illegible], & am much obliged to him for his information and suggestions, though [illegible] much pressed with other matters [illegible] now to reply to it.

My [illegible] & Miss Burnham is there & hope she may live to [illegible] you, (if she is willing to remain out of heaven so long,) & be as useful & as much beloved by the Cherokees. [illegible] of any offer in thy letter respecting the [illegible] in the [illegible] Any other [illegible] few of them [illegible] come

D. Greene,

[illegible] Mr. Worcester
has mentioned that one of your fathers
Sons was [illegible]
[illegible] Cherokees [illegible]
[illegible] long time since I received a
letter from you, dated the 12th March. It
was [illegible] and in con-
[illegible] and
[illegible] your
[illegible] had from
that time, a [illegible] want of skill in
such [illegible]
up, [illegible] likely to give any accoun-
of themselves. We [illegible] for this, both
for your sake and for [illegible]
the pleasure of [illegible]

Missionary House,
Boston; 24 July, 1844.

Mr. Saml. W. Butler,
Park Hill, C.N.

Dear Sir,

As Mr. Worcester has mentioned that one of your fathers sons was residing with him prosecuting studies with reference to future labors among the Cherokees, I infer that he must mean you, & I venture to write to you at Park Hill.

Sometime since I received a letter from you, dated the 12th March. It reached me the 2d of May, and in connection with it were the flower seeds which you sent to your sister and Mrs. Greene. The package for your sister was forwarded immediately to her. The others Mrs. G. planted; but, owing probably to the long drought which we had from that time, or to her want of skill in such matters, but few of them came up, or are ~~but~~ likely to give any account of themselves. We are sorry for this, both for your sake and for ours, as you lose the pleasure of giving success here in doing or making provisions for the time when those who have now worn out their [illegible] are intended for us, and see the pleasure of having our garden ornamented with some of the choice wild flowers of your prairies. John Keep & my sister has been more successful with hers & probably we should have seen more of yours experiments, had we foreseen the kind of place the two were going to have for some weeks, and guarded against it by forcing them in. If you find it in your way, without any too much trouble to collect seeds & forward us another assortment, we will try to take better care of them & return them to better account. As it is we thank you for your kind remembrance of us in this respect.

I am glad to learn that you are prosecuting studies relative to future labors among the Cherokees. Mr. Worcester, (& in it he is confirmed by the accounts given by your father & Mr. Butrick,) gives a rather dark account of the health of the preaching brethren among the Cherokees. We must have some forethought as to this matter & be making provisions for the time when those who have [illegible] worn out their [illegible] strength in this work shall be called to their rest. Mr. Willey, of whom I have already written to Mr. Worcester, will be ready to join the mission the coming fall, as we hope. We trust the Lord will raise up others, as their labors shall be called for to supply the places of those who have fulfilled their day. It seems very appropriate that you should engage in such a work, and we hope and pray that the Lord will endow you with every gift and grace for the faithful performance of his will among the Cherokees, or wherever else he may call you to labor.

Please give my Christian regards to Mr. & Mrs. Worcester, to your parents & all our missionary friends.

Very truly Yours
D. Greene.

Missionary House, Boston
2d August, 1844.

Rev. S. R. Riggs
Traverse des Sioux.

My Dear Sir,

In reply to yours of July 2d permit me to reply briefly.

1. The object of the government is, I suppose, to obtain good vouchers that the appropriations from the civilisation are well expended & for the very objects for which they are made.

2. The government will assume no more of the amount expended than ~~they are~~ can be met by the sum allowed to the mission — whether it be half or the whole, or any other portion.

3. Charge for only the time actually devoted to the school.

4. If there are missionary teachers but one

quarter of the year, while for the other 3 quarters, his appropriate labors are in another department, he should charge for but one quarter.

5. It is proper to charge rent for the room in which the school is taught.

6. Charge for the books what is a fair price. It would not be ~~best~~ advisable to add to the printing & binding bills the whole value of the time spent in translating or otherwise preparing them, the cost of your journeys, &c.— but charge what would be a fair price for books of their size.

As the allowance for schools among the Sioux is, (from the U.S. Govt) ~~[illegible]~~ annually, if your school & theirs at Lac qui Parle cost enough to absorb that amount, as shown in the receipts &c which you forward, it is of little consequence whether Mr. Pond send in his account, or not. We get from the Government as large a sum as we should, if we had his school expenses to show in addition to yours & Doct. W.'s. If the expenses of yours school & Doct. W.'s are not equal to the whole $400, then we shall want similar vouchers for the expenses of Mr. Bond's, so as to give us a claim to the whole amount.

As to want of correspondence with the Messrs. Bond, let me say that I write as often as they do; & in the pressure of other things, they must not expect much more than that. As they depend but little on Mr. Hill for support, I presume he has but little occasion to write. I am sure there is no intentional — I think no real — neglect on his part or mine. I wrote S. W. Bond but a few days ago.

Very truly yours,

L. Greene.

Missionary House. Boston;
7th Aug. 1846.

Rev. Saml. A. Worcester,
Park Hill, Cherokee.

My Dear Sir,

Yours of June 21. & July 12 are recd. In much haste I write a line acknowledging them. Mr. Willey will probably start, with a wife, for the Cherokee country early in October. I suppose it will be requisite to have another male & also a female teacher. As there are few or no boys, & perhaps it is not best there should be, I thought it is probable that a thoroughly good female teacher might accomplish about as much as a man, with a good deal less expense. I did not suppose that Mrs. Willey would do more in school than attend to some advanced studies, or occasionally to some class of young men, when their other labors would permit.

Mr. Ross was here yesterday, & has gone east to Portland, & will return here again, when I hope to have a longer interview with him. He appeared pleasant and kind, though I had no good opportunity to converse with him relative to the mission or any of your affairs.

I have inquired the price of a tenor viol, & cannot find one on which much reliance can be placed for less than $15.

I am sorry to hear of your ill health. I fear there may be bad effects ~~fro~~ from your great rains & high water, not only to the mission families, but to the Indians & to all the western population, especially in exposed localities.

Our abolitionists are threatening to pull a new string. They seem just now to have learned that some of the members of our Cherokee & Choctaw mission churches hold slaves; on this account they are going to show that the Board countenances slavery; or at least, does not do all it can to oppose it. They would have all the missionaries instructed to admit no more slaveholders to the churches. They may make some trouble in this way. They seem to be fixing up their other objections to the Board. Have you any thing to say on this subject. Very affectionately & truly yours

D. Greene.

Missionary House, Boston,
19th Aug. 1846.

Mr. Jacob Hitchcock
Dwight Mission.

My Dear Sir,

Your letter of 17th July came to hand this day. I must reply very briefly. It grieves me that you give so unfavorable an account of the health of your fellow laborers in the mission. We do not see how we can spare them ~~to go to their rest~~ for some time to come. We know not where we can find men of a like spirit to ~~be~~ take their places. If new missionaries do not come forward with more spirit and in greater numbers, I do not see but we must just insist upon it that those already in the field shall hold on. They must not die or wear out. As to the teachers I am not sure that I need interfere in the case

Yet to decide what to do about sending a male or female teacher. As Mr. Willey will take a wife with him, perhaps you will be able to get along for another year. Or we may send one this year. We can get good females, I think, and those who will work well together. Those at Miss Lyon's school are generally too young. Their constitutions ~~have~~ are not quite enough matured to withstand the climate, care, labor, & change of the whole manner of life. I think females sent to your mission should generally be 25 years of age, & better 30 than 20 or 18.

I see no objection to your having your son as you propose. I think well also of your other son. If he is disposed to teach ~~one~~ in the Cherokee schools ~~a~~ two or three years, we should ~~be~~ be pleased, though he might probably find employment in New England which would, on the whole, yield more pecuniary profit. I will write him as you suggest. Also I will write your other son.

In the case you suppose, of a missionary labourer, who was deemed by all his fellow labourers as unfit for his work, I should say at once that the case should be reported ~~un~~to the Committee as soon as ~~[illegible]~~ possible after the deficiency became obvious and there was no ground to expect amendment. It would, perhaps, commonly be best and most kind & Christian that the deficient individual should be informed of the opinions entertained of him and of what representation would be made to the committee; thus giving him opportunity, if he saw fit, to resign — that is to make the first movement himself, rather than have the proposal to leave the mission come first from the Committee, which, to most persons, would of course, be mortifying. Let all be done in Christian frankness and love, and not much offence ~~[illegible]~~ will be given.

In much haste but very truly

Yours. D. Greene.

Missionary House. Boston.
19th Aug. 1844.

Rev. Ebenr. Hotchkin,
Lenox, Mass.

My Dear Sir,

Yours of the 17th is recd. Miss Hall called here on Saturday, and appeared very well. Mr. Hawks has furnished an unqualifiedly good recommendation. I have requested him to be somewhat more full & particular on some points. All will, I presume, be satisfactory in time. Nothing has yet been heard from Miss Fisher. Miss Knowlton thinks she must not go now. Nothing from Mr. Hobbs. Mr. Hawks thinks he can furnish one or two more female teachers, if needed.

In haste, very truly yours
D. Greene.

32

One box from Westminster, Vt.
added to it

12 prs. hose		9..
12 " boys' [illegible]		6..
[illegible] bags		4.50
		$15.50

Boston Aug. 22, 1844

Mission House, Boston;
24th Aug. 1844.

Rev. Sherman Hall,
La Pointe

My Dear Sir,

The articles mentioned in the foregoing bill of lading have just come to hand & are forwarded as early as practicable. They will, I trust, reach you seasonably. I have nothing of special importance to write, & am much pressed with labors preparatory to the annual meeting. Let us hear from you often, giving a full view of things at your station.

With love & Christian regard to all your fellow laborers,

I remain yours most truly

D. Greene.

Missionary House, Boston,
Aug 26 August. 1866

Rev. Asher Bliss,
Cattaraugus.

My Dear Sir,

I have yours of the 7th, and ought, if my reply was to have any bearing on your decision as to a journey eastward, to have answered it earlier. But on that question I have nothing to say of any importance. I shall always be glad to see you & confer with you relative to the work in which we are engaged; but I shall, of course, have very little time to spare for any thing, either while the meeting is going on, or immediately before & after it. And in the present state of its affairs, journey expenses, & among the hardest that are just now would aid in coming to a decision. And here let me say that you seem to regard what has been said respecting your leaving Cattaraugus, too much in the light of an impeachment, or at least, of a censure — a way in which it was never intended by me, & I presume, by ~~no~~ any one. The point is simply whether, taking all the circumstances into consideration — some of them very peculiar — you may not labor somewhere else more advantageously than in your present position; & whether some one else may not accomplish more among the Indians. What we all want is to settle these questions as well as we can — most acceptably to God — most promotive of his cause among the Indians.

With Christian regards to Mrs. Bliss,
I remain &c, truly yours D. Greene.

Missionary House. Boston.
24th August. 184[illegible]

Rev. Gilbert Rockwood.
Tuscarora Mission.

My Dear Sir,

Your report under date of July 19th came duly to hand and is what I needed to make out the part of the Annual report relating to your mission. I am truly glad that you can give so good an account of your people for the year as your report, in connection ~~of~~ with your January letter presents. You must feel that your labors are not wholly in vain, but are made effectual by the Spirit of God to enlighten and convert some souls, while the sound morality in ~~the~~ Christian edification and [illegible] of the flocks of Christ intrusted to your care, are promoted. Your field of labor is not wide; and within even these limits, you do not see all accomplished which you desire, nor all which it may, perhaps, seem to you might be reasonably expected, as the result of so much labor & time as are devoted to it. Yet, probably, when you reflect how few means of spiritual, intellectual, & social improvement your Indians possess, beyond what the immediate agency of the Mission family furnishes, — few books or other religious readings — not even the Scriptures & more, little improving & elevating religious intercourse, & little of the restraining, upholding, inciting influences of Christian public sentiment — You may probably see that few of your brethren in the ministry among the white people around you, are more ~~bless~~ blessed in their labors, & can see more marked results from their efforts & influence than you can.

But I must not dwell on this topic. May the Lord give you the souls of your white people as your hire, encouraging your heart more and more.

Desiring an affectionate remembrance to Mrs. Rockwood & Miss Whitcomb I remain very truly yours

D. Green

Missionary House
Boston, 31 Aug. 1844.

Rev. Asher Wright.
Seneca Mission.

My Dear Sir,

I do not know how to spend one minute on yours of the 27th, and can only say that, if you think it best to visit Boston, in view of all the circumstances, as they appear to you, you may come; and some time, within a week or two after the meeting, we will endeavor to look at your matters. This you know is our time of hurry & pressure.

Of the other matters in your letters notice will be taken hereafter.

Truly yours. D. Greene

Missionary House, Boston,
3d Sept 1845.

Rev. D. S. Butrick,
Mount Zion C.N.

My Dear Sir,

Yours of July 30th is received. Relative to your becoming disconnected from the Board I have already written you, which letter I trust you will receive. Our preference is that you should remain in your present connection. Still if you take such a view of the character and proceedings of your missionary brethren, or of the Committee, that you cannot conscientiously labor with them or sustain your present relation to them ~~they~~ Committee will, of course, grant your request. We are not aware that any of your brethren among the Cherokees or Choctaws regard Mr. Worcester's proceedings or influence in the light you do, or are disposed to bring any charges against him for partisan feeling a bitter spirit of disregard of law, and deficiency of respect for government and rulers. Mr. Ross has lately called on me, and conversed with much freedom and kind feeling, but said not a word unkind or unfavorable in any respect to Mr. Worcester. I am sure that Mr. Worcester does not regard himself as erring in the manner you allege, & would by no means knowingly be in such a fault. Perhaps the Lord will yet enable you all to see eye to eye. Anyhow, I trust that through grace you will both be accepted of the Great Master & find the reward of faithful servants; and also see around you in heaven many souls redeemed by the blood of Christ and gathered into heaven through your instrumentality.

With Christian regard to yourself & Mrs. Butrick, I remain very truly yours.

D. Greene

Missionary House, Boston;
19th Sept. 18[illegible]

Rev. Wm. Hall,
Alleghany.

My Dear Sir,

In reply to yours of the 5th July ult. we say that our Committee will not be consulted or requested to act in any manner respecting your leaving the missionary work, unless you press the subject further; which, I presume in ~~the~~ view of all the circumstances, you will not do.

As to your Brother, — if he is disposed to be a missionary & is likely to make a good one, I think there is little danger ~~that~~ when he gets ready & offers himself, there will not be work enough for him to do, ~~and~~ or that the Board will not be disposed & able to send him.

Miss Mudgett I have not seen, but am informed that she has safely reached her mother's in N. Hampshire.

As to your removal - It seems to me best not to make a new station just now. When the Indians shall have their affairs all adjusted after their removal, the question whether any boarding schools are to be opened is to come up, I suppose. The settlement of this may have some bearing on your location.

I write in much haste.

Very truly yours
D. Greene

Missionary House. Boston
19th Apr. 1844.

Rev. Cutting Marsh,
Stockbridge Indians.

My Dear Sir,

Let me just acknowledge your favor of Aug 1st, though I do not know that I can cast any light upon your path or say any thing to cheer your heart or reveal brighter prospects before you in relation to your labors among your Indians. It seems to me that the present state of things cannot long continue without bringing the Indians into so reduced and unfavorable a condition as to render your labors nearly useless, & the desirableness of your continuing at your present post very doubtful. If this you

must form the Miss. opinion as you can,
& the Comm. will be ready to give you such
advice as they may be able in view of the
facts as you may give them. In the
mean time may the Lord impart to you
all the wisdom & grace which you need
in your trying circumstances and enable
you to be able to honor the Lord and be
the channel of spiritual blessing to
not a few of the unhappy Indians.

In much haste, but truly

Yours, D. Greene

Shipleman House, Baltim.
19th Sept. 1845.

Rev. Timothy E. Ranney
Pawnee Mission.

My Dear Sir.

As your letter of 8th August informed me that you had reached Bellevue, I presume that under the same guardian care which had carried you thus far, you are before this time among the Pawnees, experiencing the realities of missionary life, with its various enjoyments and trials. I am glad to hear you say ~~that~~ as you draw near your field & see occasional bands of Indians, your interest in them is increased. I trust this interest will continue to deepen; & ~~the~~ day is not long hence you will find these ties becoming more dear while you look around and see many of the Indians of whom the Lord has made you the Spiritual father. I long & pray to hear of the out pouring of God's Spirit on the Pawnees, & the gathering of a Church of Christ there, & the preparation there of souls for heaven. Indirectly I have heard that there had been some favorable occurrences in the mission, though not definitely of what description they were. I hope to hear from yourself & Mr. Dunbar soon.

Your detention on the way was wholly unexpected, though I presume it was judicious & wise. However, as a general rule, in such journeys as I have generally found it best to go forward till ~~we~~ I actually found that there were insurmountable obstacles in the way; I could go no further, — & then sufficiently. It is not at all impossible that you might have gone directly through with little or no detention, had you pushed on to Westport. Still, you & other friends you consulted were in a situation to judge most correctly.

Whatever we can do properly, to aid you in your work, we shall be glad to do.

With Christian regard to Mrs. Ranney, & Mr. & Mrs. [illegible]

[illegible] very truly yours,

D. Greene.

48

Missionary House. Boston,
19th Apr. 1864.

Rev. Asher Wright

My Dear Sir,

In reply to the inquiries you make relative to the alleged connection the Board has with slavery, let me say that (1) Neither the Board nor its missionaries have, in any common use of the phrase, owned slaves. Some of the missionaries among the Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws & Osages, have, with the full understanding & consent of the slave, paid the master ~~& as he asked~~ the sum at which he valued the slave, ~~& then~~ with the understanding & promise, on the part of the slave, that he would work for the missionary a specified number of years, at the rate of a sum per annum mutually agreed upon & understood, until the negro ~~had~~ should pay up the sum which had been advanced by the missionary, & then he should be free from all further claims on his services. The arrangement was, in fact, an advancement by the missionary of a sum of money by which the slave purchased his freedom, & then compensated the missionary by laboring for him according to agreement. ~~Here~~ Such negroes have never been regarded by themselves or the missionaries as slaves. In this ~~manner an~~ emancipation has been secured to some 8, 10, or possibly 15 negroes, most of whom, while in the mission families, learned to read & transact business, & became members of the mission churches. The reasons for these transactions were to obtain the labor required at some of the large boarding schools, at the same time that benefits might be conferred on the same or other enslaved. The practice was discontinued some 4 or 5 years ago, because it was misunderstood and gave rise to objections to the Board.

The case of the Rev. J. L. Wilson is explained in a report made to the Board in 1842, (See An. Rep. 1842, p. 45; & Miss. Her. Nov. 1842, p. 424.) Mr. Wilson has since emancipated his 2 or 3 slaves in South Carolina, hoping they would not be molested. Mrs. Wilson & her sister, Mrs. Eckard did own slaves when they entered the missionary work, & but for no longer time than till they could persuade the slaves to receive freedom in circumstances ~~could~~ was supposed to be safe for them. This was effected some 4 or 5 years ago. Mr. Leyburn, formerly a corresponding secretary of the Board, was the owner of [illegible] some few slaves, but [illegible] were acquainted with the fact [illegible] till after his dismission. Then

Board all the instances, so far as we can obtain information.

"Have the Board ever received legacies of slaves?" One & perhaps two legacies of that kind ~~have been~~ left to the Board, 15 or 18 years ago; but the Board refused them. Legacies & donations from the Southern & slave holding states, when offered in the form of land, buildings, stocks, money, &c. have been received, the same as from other parts of the country. On this part of the subject see the Report at Norwich 1842. pp. 45-6 or Miss. Her. 1842, Nov. p. 424. Also pamphlet on Receiving Donations &c.

"Do any officers or members of the Board hold slaves or slave property?" No officer does hold slaves, I presume, or has ever done. Of the Corporate members of the Board 4 do, I suppose, hold slaves, & no more, one of whom was elected in 1826 & the others in 1834. Three of them never attended any meeting of the

Board or took any part in managing its concerns, & the other has attended but one meeting. Three of them are merely nominal members, having been connected with the old school party in the Presbyterian Church, & with that body become connected with the Presbyterian Board of For. Miss.; the other is a known anti-slavery man in Virginia, desirous of doing all in his power for the benefit of his slaves, & to emancipate them, if it could be done in a manner to improve their condition. He has exposed himself to not a little obloquy & other evils by his anti-slavery course. How many of the Honorary members found within the limits of the slave-holding states are slave holders, I have no means of ascertaining. Probably some of them are so. Some of them, I am indeed quite time, are so. Every minister contributing $50, or any ~~[illegible]~~ other person contributing $100, becomes, of course, an honorary member of the Board.

"What have the Board done on this subject?" See annual reports for 1840-41-42-44. or the Miss. Her. Nov. ~~[illegible]~~ 1840, p. 462. 1841, pp. 458-9. 1842, pp. 424-5; & the Oct. Herald for 1844, not yet published. The Board have done only what is expressed in the proceedings narrated in the passages referred to above.

Very truly yours,

D. Greene.

Missionary House, Boston
21st Sept. 1844.

T. H. Crawford, Esq
Comr of Indian Affairs:

Sir,

The Rev. Sherman Hall, one of our missionaries stationed at La Pointe, Lake Superior, & laboring among the Ojibwa Indians, has just informed us that the Indian Sub-agent at that post, Mr. Hays, thinks that a certificate from the officers of our Society should be sent to the Department at Washington, showing that he (Mr. Hall) is duly authorized to receive from the agent, that portion of the Ojibwa school annuity, granted under the treaty of October 1842, which has been allowed for aiding the schools now in operation under the care of the missionaries & teachers of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

The accompanying certificate, signed by the Treasurer & one of the Secretaries of the Board, has been made out accordingly; & not being certain whether it should be sent to your Department, or to that of the Treasury, I have taken the liberty to forward it to you, trusting that you will see that it reaches its proper destination.

Very respectfully yours,

D. Greene

Secy A.B.C.F.M.

No. 2532

This certifies that the Rev. Sherman Hall, Missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, at La Pointe, is authorised to receive such sums of money as have been or may hereafter be granted to aid the schools under the care and instruction of said Board, from the annuity provided by the treaty of October, 1842, and designed for the benefit of the Ojibwas on the ceded territory near Lake Superior.

David Greene
Secy A.B.C.F.M.

H. Hill
Treas. A.B.C.F.M.

Missionary House, Boston,
21st Sept. 1844.

No. 2553

50.

Sep. 24. 44

Merchants Bank, Boston,
Lewis Bissell
Fifty

H. Hill

Missionary House, Boston,
24 Sept. 1844.

Mr. Lewis Bissell
Hanover N.H.

Dear Sir,

Above you have the Treasurer's check for fifty dollars, for which any of the Merchants in Hanover will, I presume, give you money. As Mr. Dana, in giving information that you needed money any expenses reported to him, that we may take it in with those of the company, & have but one account on the Treasurer's books. You may also, from N. York, send a receipt to Mr. Hill for the $50 here forwarded.

Please say to your brother-in-law that we shall be sending packages to the Choctaw mission from this time till February, & that any thing which she may send to the Missionary House, will be forwarded at an early day. Please say to her also that, as the [illegible] among the [illegible] most of them [illegible] daughter [illegible] objects [illegible] any [illegible] manner, will be [illegible]

Very truly yours in the Gospel D. Greene

did not mention the amount, or whether it was merely for travelling expenses or not, we did not know what sum to send you. We supposed that that named in the check would probably be sufficient. Mr. Hotchkin will be furnished with the means of defraying all expenses after you reach New-York. Perhaps it will be well, when you arrive at New York to meet Mr. Hotchkin, to have your account of travelling expenses reported to him, that Hill may take it in with those of the company. I have but one account on the Treasurer's books. You may also, from N. York, ~~or~~ send a receipt to Mr. Hill for the $50 here forwarded.

Please say to your mother-in-law that we shall be sending packages to the Choctaw mission from this time till February; & that any thing which she may send to the Missionary House, will be forwarded at an early day. Yours. Please say to her also, that, as the missionaries ~~there~~ among the Choctaws will aim to make the most of themselves & all associated with them, her daughter, if she can better promote the great objects of the mission by teaching than in any other manner, will be likely sooner or later to find herself called upon to act in that capacity. In all thy ways acknowledge God, He shall direct thy paths.

Very truly yours in the Gospel D. Greene.

Missionary House, Boston;
26th Sept. 1846.

Doct. Thomas S. Williamson
Sioux Mission

My Dear Sir,

Yours of the 26th of July, accompanying your report to the ~~Indian~~ Department at Washington did not reach me till the 16th instant, a little too late to be used in preparing the Annual Report; but still I am glad to be informed of the particulars relative to the schools & other matters which it contains. The circumstances relative to your sister's going out & residing at your station I was not acquainted with, though I think Mr. Riggs informed me that she ~~was~~ was to accompany him. We are very glad that yourself & Mrs. W. can ~~on~~ have so valuable assistance in the care and instruction of your children; & that your sister is able to give some attention to the Indian children also. Please present to her my Christian salutations, and regard. All who are heartily engaged in carrying the light & life to the ~~race~~ benighted portions of our race, are deserving of the sympathies & prayers of all who love the Saviour; & have them, I trust, to a great extent.

The request of Mr. Huggins has been ~~fore~~ before the Committee and has been granted. He must endeavor to make the expenses of the journey as small as practicable, as we presume he will be disposed to do. We do not see as good evidence as we could desire, that the receipts of the Board are soon to be increased in a manner corresponding to the increasing calls for missionary labor & missionary expenditure. Our late meeting, though one of surpassing interest, in some respects, did not satisfy our hopes on the ~~[illegible]~~ subject of future prosperity. What the Lord's plans are we do not know. That they are wise & good we will assume.

Very truly yours. D. Greene

Missionary House, Boston,
26th Sept. 1844.

Mr. Alex. G. Huggins,
Sioux Mission.

Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 13th August is received, and has been laid before the Committee. They have given their consent to your making the visit you propose and drawing for your expenses up to the amount you mention, ($150), if you find it necessary. With the many and urgent calls on the treasury from the several missions, more and greater than the contributions received will permit us to answer, the Committee, of course, desire to make all expenditures of the nature now proposed, as small as a due regard to the interests & usefulness of the several mission families will permit. They have much confidence in your fidelity and devotedness to the missionary work, and appreciate your labors, continued through so many years, for promoting the objects of the mission with which you are connected. May this journey which you are contemplating, reinvigorate you in body & spirit for further successful labors for the welfare of the Dakotah race, & may the wing of the divine protection be over yourself & all your family.

With Christian regards to yourself, Mrs. Huggins & your sister, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

D. Greene.

64

Missionary House, Boston,
26 Sept. 1844.

Rev. Sherman Hall,
La Pointe, W.T.

Dear Sir,

You are hereby authorized to receive and receipt for any sums of money heretofore appropriated, or which may hereafter be appropriated, from the fund for the support of schools among the Ojibwa Indians in the ceded territory, under the treaty of October 1842, ~~to aid the schools~~ under the care of the teachers & missionaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

David Greene
Sec. of A.B.C.F.M.

Missionary House, Boston

Rev. Sherman Hall
La Pointe
[illegible]

On the other leaf you have authority to [illegible] any money being allotted to your schools from the [illegible] [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] it is [illegible] will be required [illegible] formal [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the same process to be gone through with [illegible] required in relation to the [illegible] has been for some years received from the civilization fund? If so, it may occasion you some trouble. Will this new appropriation be applicable to the schools at Mr. Boutwell's & Mr. Ayer's stations?

In haste, very truly yours,
H. Hill, Treasurer
A.B.C.F.M.

P.S. I write Mr. Wheeler respecting the Bad River [illegible]

Missionary House. Boston
26th Sept. 1844.

Rev. Sherman Hall
La Pointe.

My Dear Sir.

On the other leaf you have an authority to draw the money which may be allotted to your schools from the Ojibwa annuity. We have sent one to Washington of a similar purport, and suppose that a merely plain instrument of this sort is all that will be required. If a formal power of attorney is needed, we will send one. What report is required of your schools, or what vouchers to show that ~~thus~~ the money is actually expended upon them, — in consequence of your receiving these new grants? Is the same process to be gone through with, which is required in relation to the sum which has been for some years received from the civilization fund? If so, it may occasion you some trouble. Will this new appropriation be applicable to the schools at Mr. Boutwell's & Mr. Ayer's stations?

In haste, very truly yours. D. Greene

P.S. I write Mr. Wheeler respecting the Bad River movement. D.G.

66 67

Missionary House. Boston,
26th Sept. 1844.

Rev. L. H. Wheeler
La Pointe.

My Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 5th instant is received, & I have conferred with the Prudential Committee relative to your commencing a new station at the contemplated agricultural ~~&~~ settlement on Bad River. They think favorably of the plan, so far as the facts are now before them. Your residence & labors in that settlement would, we trust, be of use to the Indians & their children by keeping up among them the preaching of the gospel & pastoral care for their spiritual benefit & also a school for elementary instruction. The laborers whom the Agent may place there for aiding the Indians in their agricultural pursuits & the arts, would probably be personally benefitted & be much more likely to be useful in their own department among the Indians, for your residence there. You will probably bring a larger number of Indians under religious instruction by opening a new station, than by your remaining at La Pointe with Mr. Hall.

As the whole will be a matter of experiment, the Committee would deem it advisable to incur at first as little expense as practicable, (consistent with health & comfort,) for buildings or improvements of any kind. If you should find it necessary for any cause to abandon the place within a year or two, the expense bestowed would, of course, be nearly lost. If the plan shall succeed, you can at a future day enlarge & improve your premises. We suppose you will not be able ~~to move~~ remove till Spring.

Pressure of labors compels me to write briefly. Please give my kindest Christian regards to Mrs. Wheeler & her sister, & believe me to be very truly yours.

D. Greene.

(Copy of memorial &c.)

Boston Sept. 27. 1844

Thos. L. Ogden &
Joseph Fellows, Esquires
Trustees of the Preemptive Company for the purcha
of Indian lands in Western New York;

Gentlemen

You are already appre that the Am. Board of Comrs. for Foreign Missions, in pursu of their design of bringing the Indians under the influence civilization & christianity, have, at considerable expense, ma improvements upon the Buffalo Creek Reservation, which acc ing to the treaty of 1842, is now about passing into your han Our occupancy of the Mission Station there was in conformity with Laws of the State of New York, passed for the express purp of promoting the great ends of philanthropy & benevolence tow the Indians, & of protecting those engaged in this enterprise. improvements were made, not by the Indians, but wholly at our expense. The Indians had, & could have, no claim to them, & consequently could not alienate them. By the transfer of the title of Reservation, what was ours upon Indian soil, is now ours upon your soil. We are informed by an eminent counsellor at Law of your own state, that our claim to the full value of our improvements is legal & perfect, & that that full value may be recove by due course of law. But in legal controversy, so foreign to o employments, we should reluctantly engage, & only when compelle to do so by duty to the cause intrusted to us. We should much prefer, for reasons present & prospective, an amicable arrangeme We have supposed the real value of our improvements to be fifteen hundred dollars. We are informed however, by our missionary at that station, Mr. Wright, & by James Crocker, Esq. our agent of the [illegible], of [illegible] the land, to fix a price upon the [illegible], that is your proposal to [illegible]. We are confirmed in the general correctness of our estimate by the fact that Mr. Sperry, the surveyor employed by you to lay off the lots covering the grounds & buildings occupied by the Mission, & instructed to give the estimated value of each, actually appraised that single lot on which our buildings stand, (No. 16) containing 3 81/100 acres at $1,200, & the others in proportion to their situation & the value of the improvements on each respectively. By looking at his list of valuations we think you will perceive that he has not placed a less estimate on the improvements than we have done ourselves. In endeavoring to satisfy ourselves what would be a fair & equitable compromise in the existing circumstances of the case, we have supposed that the value of the land, exclusive of all the improvements now on it, could not exceed fifty dollars pr acre, & that the improvements on the other lots were, at least, fully equal in value to the soil of lot No. 16; & that consequently if you were to give us a deed of that lot, & take possession of the remaining improvements, it would be no more than an equitable arrangement. But in order to meet you on unquestionably fair & reasonable ground, we now propose to you that, either

(1.) We will give you fifty dollars pr acre, or what impartial men shall say is a fair price, for the said lot number 16, & relinquish to you the improvements on all the other lots; or

(2.) We will relinquish the whole to you when we shall no longer need them for the purposes of the mission for the sum of nine hundred dollars, to be paid when the possession is surrendered; (& you will see from your list of valuations that this is much less than the estimates of your surveyor;) or,

(3.) We will refer the whole matter to the judgment of three impartial & disinterested persons, on whom we will mutually agree, before the case is stated to them, & by whose decision we shall be mutually bound to abide.

You, will see at once, gentlemen, that these propositions are made in the spirit of compromise. We are informed that the company are to have a meeting at Buffalo in October. If you should think proper to comply with either of the foregoing propositions, our agent at Buffalo, Mr. Crocker, is instructed to complete the transaction in our behalf. If, on the other hand, you wish to make some different proposal please communicate it either to Mr. Crocker, or to our missionary at the Seneca station, either of whom will immediately inform us. Signed. S. T. Armstrong, Chairm

R. Anderson Clerk, of P.C.

Missionary House. Boston

26 Sept. 1844.

James Crocker Esqr.

Buffalo. N.Y.

Dear Sir.

I have your favor of the 6th instant by Mr. Wright, with whom I have had long talks respecting the mission improvements & the foregoing memorial has been prepared and is to be immediately forwarded to Messrs. Ogden & Fellows. We are not quite willing to accept the $500 offered for the mission improvements, when we suppose that the

James

Missionary House, Boston
30th September, 18[illegible]

Joseph Allen Esq.

[illegible]

of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, signed by S. T. Armstrong, Chairman, & R. Anderson, Clerk of the Prudential Committee, & forwarded this day. There is also an omission of the day of the month, & of the year, occasioned in consequence of the memorial having passed through the hands of a clerk. The date should be 27th Sept. 18[illegible].

Very respectfully Yours,

D. Greene.

Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Missionary House, Boston,

worth more than double that sum. As Mr. Wright is now pretty well acquainted with the views of the Prudential Committee on the subject, & will shortly be with you, it is not necessary that I should write at much length. In conference with him, & with the circumstances & bearings of the case before you, you will readily decide what steps it may be advisable to take. If formal power of attorney should be requisite one will be immediately forwarded, on being apprised of it.

Very respectfully & sincerely Yours, D. Greene

Missionary House. Boston,
28th Sept. 1844.

Thos L. Ogden, Esqr.
New York City.

Sir,

In the Memorial from the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, signed by S. T. Armstrong, Chairman & R. Anderson, Clerk of the Prudential Committee & forwarded this day, there is an omission of the day of the month, & of the year, occasioned in consequence of the memorial having passed through the hands of a new clerk. The date should be 27th Sept. 1844.

Very respectfully yours.

D. Greene.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Missionary House, Boston,
28th September, 1844.

Joseph Fellows, Esqr.
Geneva, N.Y.

Sir, In the Memorial from the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, forwarded to you this day, an omission of the day of the month, & of the year inadvertently occurred, owing to its passing through the hands of a clerk. The date should be Sept. 27th, 1844. The memorial is signed by S. T. Armstrong, Chairman, & R. Anderson, Clerk of the Prudential Committee.

Very respectfully yours,
D. Greene.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Missionary House. Boston,
30th Sept. 1844.

Rev Cyrus Kingsbury
Pine Ridge

My Dear Sir,

Your favor of August 23th with the reports of the stations of your School, all came duly to hand; and though a little later than it is desirable they should be received, the convenience was in preparing the Annual Report. If all the brethren would make up their reports to the first of July, & immediately afterwards, have them placed in the hands of one of their number, who should combine them into one; or if they prefer it have them forwarded separately, so that they would reach Boston by the 10th of August or before, remembering that your communications are almost exactly a month on the way,) it would better accommodate me. There may be some difficulties in the way of your doing it, of which I am not aware.

Mr. Hotchkin, with his company of 3 or 4 men and 5 or 6 females, is hoping to start about the 10th instant. I hope they may all reach you safely and do well in the several spheres in which they will be placed. A good deal of pains has been taken in selecting these persons, especially by Mr. Hotchkin. I think he has been judicious & faithful in the work, with his yankee shrewdness & western generosity & frankness, combined, (which, by the way, have made him a great favorite wherever he has been,) & perhaps about all has been accomplished which could have been expected. Still, if some of them should find out that they are not [illegible] for the stations assigned them, & the stations best suited to the not be strange. I fear that receiving so many at once to your mission, may occasion a sort of distraction unfavorable, for a time at least, to the best spiritual interests of the mission. You must not feel now that your ~~[illegible]~~ machinery is all complete, & your mission strong, & that great & desirable results will of course follow. All still must depend on hard persevering labor, coupled with dependence on God and prayer. He can save by many or by few. Instruments are good and not to be neglected or undervalued: but I have sometimes thought that our missions prosper & advance most in their proper work, when they feel themselves the weakest & the most pressed in this respect, & that they make the least progress when the missionary apparatus promises ~~[illegible]~~ most.

I shall send you a circular in a few days relating to slave holding in your chhs, occasioned by the the manner in which it was brought before the Board at the late meeting as you will see in the minutes in the Mis. Herald.

Very truly Yours, D. Greene.

Missionary House, Boston,
30th Sept. 1844.

Mr. Chas. C. Copeland.
Norwalk. Choctaw.

Dear Sir,

Your two letters of July 1 & Aug. 16th are received. It gives us much pleasure to learn that the attention to instruction in your school and in the Sabbath congregation is so good and promising; & that the fruits of the labor bestowed are so visible; that you find so wide an opening for doing good around you, & that the Choctaws appear so highly to appreciate your labors. Our prayer & hope are that you may be encouraged more & more, especially in seeing the Choctaws brought under the influence of the gospel of Christ.

How much we shall be able to do toward enlarging the number of laborers at your station at a future day, I cannot now tell. We are now just now adding so largely to the number of your mission to meet the wants of the female schools, that it will hardly answer this season to think of doing any thing more. Perhaps if some intelligent, sober, & tolerably cultivated Christian families will settle in the neighborhood and take a few boarders each, the object will be accomplished nearly as well, as if a boarding house should be opened by a white family whom we ~~should~~ might send, while at the same time the Choctaws will be relatively more on themselves.

As to your expenditures you must as nearly as possible keep within your allowance. We are in danger of being more embarrassed for money the ensuing year than for some years back, while the calls from almost all the missions are becoming more urgent. Instead of being able to go forward as we are urged to, we are in arrears $30,000. Still we have hope that the Lord will awaken his people to more activity in this work, & that we shall have a new day dawning ere long. Perhaps we may be able a year or two hence to deal more liberally by you both ~~[illegible]~~ as to fellow labourers and pecuniary allowances. With what you now have you must do all that enterprise, energy, & good planning, with prayer & trust in God will enable you.

We congratulate you on the new relation into which you have recently entered, and trust it may enhance your happiness and usefulness in the sphere in which providence has placed you.

Please give my Christian salutations to Mrs. Copeland, & believe me to be very sincerely yours,

D. Greene

Missionary House. Boston.
30th Sept. 1864.

Rev. Saml. A. Worcester.
Park Hill. Cher:

My Dear Sir,

In reply to yours of the 23d August, let me say that I should have forwarded to you a copy of the Christian Almanac at the time the letter from Mr Conant was sent, if it had then been through the press. To save time I wrote Mr. Hallock to have two copies sent from New York, where it is printed, as soon as issued, which I trust he will attend to. The circumstance of that not being to be had till the latter part of September renders reliance upon it inconvenient for you in fitting, naturally your

Almanac seasonably. I do not see how the inconvenience can be met but by reverting to the former plan of having a calendar made expressly for you. After this ~~yet~~ year we will see what can be done. Perhaps by having your copy all ready, except the Calendar, & possibly even ~~the~~ in type & struck off, you may hasten the issuing of your work.

By the minutes for October, you will see, ~~under~~ among the minutes of the late meeting at Worcester, that the Slavery subject is brought forward again, & in one particular having a new phase, - I allude to the fastening attention on the admission of slaveholders to the mission churches among the Cherokees & Choctaws. It seems probable that there may be more agitation on the matter, as thus presented, than there has been on any other point which has been brought up. As the Committee to whom the matter was referred are to report at the next annual meeting, they are expected to ascertain the facts, and to build their report upon them, so far as they go. We shall soon forward a circular to all the missionaries having care of churches among these tribes. The subject also has a bearing on ~~all of~~ our missions in British India, in Siam, in Africa.

Very truly yours,

D. Greene.

Missionary House, Boston,
5d Oct. 1840.

Rev. Alfred Wright
Choctaw Mission:

My Dear Sir,

Yours of the 23d July has been received, & I thank you for the full & valuable information it contains relative to the labors & present state of affairs at your station. It ~~is~~ is just what we need from every station in compiling the annual report. If similar reports were furnished from all the stations, and forwarded seasonably, the labor of preparing the annual report would be diminished one half. I would suggest that all the brethren of your mission make up reports ~~from~~ for their several stations to the first of July each year & despatch them immediately after that — at latest, by done there, & we will do the best we can to have it carried. On this subject I have conversed pretty fully with Mr. Hotchkin, who we hope will soon be on his way to join you again with his dozen or more recruits;—on all of whom may the Lord confer gifts adapted to the labors to which they will be called. They hope to start from New York about the 20th instant. Mr. H. has, we think, been highly useful in New England, and done much good.

We rejoice with you and render thanks in view of what the Lord has done among the Choctaws during the last year and would be encouraged by the progress which the Choctaws seem to be making in almost every thing which relates to their improvement and welfare. Yourself & associates have much cause for thankfulness & joy in view of the agency which you have been permitted to have in effecting this. [illegible] give [illegible] soon the fullest oppor[illegible] to [illegible] the work in a good measure accomplished & to see the Choctaws an enlightened & happy Christian & thriving people.

Very truly yours, David Greene

the fifth of that month. In that case they would be received here about the first of August, which would allow all the time requisite to prepare them for the annual meeting, and prevent the painful suspense, sometimes continued up to within a few days of the annual meeting, whether we shall see any adequate materials for making a definite report. If the arrangement can be made by which the reports of the several stations shall be well digested into one general report for the mission, without causing delay, or ~~[illegible]~~ losing the particularity & fulness of the individual reports, it would be all the better.

As to printing this year let me say that our Committee will probably sanction whatever going as far in giving the Scriptures to the Chinese as yourself & your brethren shall be satisfied that you are prepared to go, in faithful & correct translations.

If you think it wise to have the printing

Missionary House Boston,
3d Oct. 1846.

Mrs. P. T. Hotchkin,
Choctaw Mission.

Dear Madam,

Your favor of the 3d of August reached me on the 24th, and ~~was~~ furnished valuable assistance in making out the annual report. Your husband has been out six or eight weeks, much of the summer, searching ~~for~~ & obtaining a knowledge of ~~the~~ female helpers for the new boarding schools. We suppose of course that you consented to his engaging in such a work, which I think he has performed with much fidelity & success, delicate & difficult as it was. I think he has enjoyed the rambles & the intercourse which it has ~~given~~ given him occasion to have with good people, & I am confident he has been useful, as well as highly acceptable. Mr. Byington is enjoying his society & the communications he has made about the affairs of the mission to the Choctaws very much; though we suppose that our gain in this respect has been your loss. We hope he may return to you somewhat invigorated in health, and with increased courage & zeal in the missionary work. He left us more than a week since not expecting to return to Boston. He hopes to be ready to leave New York, where his company of 10 or 12 are to rendezvous about the 10th instant, and to go on to the Choctaw country with little ~~ap~~ stopping by the way. May the Lord carry them all safely through their journey.

During the Meeting of the Board at Worcester, I had the pleasure of introducing your husband to your brother, Tyler Thatcher, who had never before met. I found them standing almost side by side, each inquiring after and desiring to find the other.

We rejoice in the good tidings which come from your mission in the encouraging progress in in Christian knowledge & piety, & in intellectual & social improvement among the Choctaws.

Very truly yours in the Gospel. D. Greene.

Missionary House, Boston,
4 Oct. 1844.

Rev. Ebenezer Hotchkiss,
Lenox, Ms.

My Dear Sir,

I cannot recall all that you said about Miss Knight of Rochester, N.H. but I remember that you spoke of her very highly, as qualified for almost any sphere of missionary labor which might be open for her. We have thought of her for Constantinople. Would her father object to her going there, as decidedly as to her going to the Indians? Please write me on receipt of this, briefly, what you think of her as to piety, intellect, activity, [illegible], & personal appearance; & also whether you think there is any chance of obtaining her services for the Constantinople Armenian female Seminary, you should apply to her. — As I have not preserved my memorandum, I may have the name wrong, as to person & place, but you will recollect to which of the New Hampshire young women I refer. If this one would not go, how would Miss Fisher of Nashua do?

Mr. & Mrs. Bissell, & Misses Hall & Little are expecting to be in New York on the 9th, I understand, to meet you and go on the 10th. I hope to get time to write you at New York, though I have nothing of importance to say which will not readily occur to you & your wife. The Lord be with you & your work among the Christians.

Sincerely yours, D. Greene.

Missionary House. Boston
5th October 1849.

Rev. Ebenezer Hotchkin,
New York. City.

My Dear Sir,

I intended to write you and the large company of associates in labor who are about commencing the journey with you, on various topics, at some length, but I fear now that you must be put off with merely a few hints; and those, perhaps, quite unnecessary, as you have so many times been over the ground, and those with you are all presumed to be discreet, sober, exemplary Christian persons, who realize what a work they are entering upon, & are aware what character and conduct becomes it. But a word or two may do no harm.

(1) Keep in mind that your number is so large that you will be noticed & your conduct & demeanor scrutinized & remarked upon. You will be known, o-

you ought to be, as professed followers of Christ: so you may therefore very much honor or dishonor Christ & his cause. (2) You will be known extensively in the public conveyances & at places where you stop, as those engaged in the missionary work. Be willing to be so known. Make no ostentation ~~about~~ or boast of it, nor act as if you were ashamed of it. Let it be understood, if there shall be occasion for it, that you regard it as a privilege and an honor to be serving Christ in so noble & philanthropic a work, let none who become acquainted with you, or see you, have occasion to think of the Missionary enterprise as a low or slavish one, or that persons engage in it from mercenary, or superstitious, or any other ~~low~~ grovelling or unworthy motives; or that the labours in it are in any respect unsuitable for such ~~an~~ a vocation. You may do not a little good or harm by your deportment in this respect. While on the journey. (3) Treat all respectfully & kindly. Be courteous and accommodating. Rather put up with various inconveniences, and infringements on your rights, than lose your temper, or get into contention, or appear to care very much for your personal ease or pleasure. (4) Avoid controversies, especially ill-natured ones. They are far likely to do little good & they expose to various dangers. (5) Keep up devotional habits on the journey. This will be so difficult that it will require much effort and plan, & determined purpose. Let your intercourse with each other be religious in its character, such as becomes your love & respect for each other as Christians & fellow heirs of the grace of life; & such as in its influence over your minds may be in ~~the~~ some a substitute for what pious retirement & devotion for which your circumstances must to a great extent forbid. &c. (6) [illegible] carefully

(6) When you reach your destination don't form opinions hastily on any subject.

Guard against jealousy, unkind feelings and unkind remarks among yourselves. but as it is human nature, that, even in such a company as yours, such things may trouble you. Determine each of you, in no case to take offence, & in no case to give even a seeming cause for offence. Be frank, kind, good natured, cheerful, and accommodating even at the cost of much sacrifice on your part. Make as little demand as possible on each others patience, forbearance, & good nature. ~~[illegible]~~ while each determines not to be weary in meeting such demand when made. The journey & the country, & all the circumstances will be new to most of you. You are parting with friends, strangers to each other, weary with travelling, sometimes unwell, & sometimes melancholy; the tendency of all which is to make you in some respects, impatient & unamiable. Be watchful therefore.

(7) When you reach your destination do not form opinions hastily on any subject.

Do not write unadvisedly to your friends respecting your associates, your own circumstances & labors, or the plans of the mission, or the character & condition of proceedings of the mission. You may in this manner awaken prejudice & cause trouble, which you will afterward see there was no cause for, & when too late you may deeply regret. Keep the following rule in mind. Put on every thing & on every ones conduct the best face which it will bear; & remember that you are not at all times bound to tell the whole truth, especially about persons to their injury. How would it answer to have what may seem to you associates, the whole truth told of you, & that too to strangers, who would make no allowances. Remember when you write, that it may all get back, & consider what the effects would be if it should.

8) As to your location. Bear in mind that your brethren & sisters already in the mission are the best judges as to the place and kind of labor for each; that they and you have a common interest in placing each one where his labors will turn to the best account in promoting the great work; that as the character and qualifications of each are unfolded, he will be likely, sooner or later, to get into the very place for which he is best adapted; & ~~the~~ & that fidelity & usefulness are much more important than having the place which seems to be the pleasantest & the most honorable. Be always willing, so far as health & strength permit, to bear your full share of the burdens & unpleasant labors of the mission. Do not attempt to shirk off your appropriate labors ~~[illegible]~~ upon others, who all have enough of their own to bear. Feel that the same is laid upon you &

the more you perform, the more you are honored & privileged.

Live for God — for the salvation and improvement of the Choctaws; & remember that these are to be effected, with the divine blessing on hard and persevering labor, & in no other manner. Do not ~~feel~~ think that ~~the~~ any labor conducive to this, is a descension from your missionary character.

May the God of peace and love comfort & guide, protect, bless & finally reward you with a seat in his heavenly presence.

Very truly yours in Chr.

D. Greene.

Rev. E. Hotchkin   Sec. of A.B.C.F.M.

Missionary House. Boston,
10th Feb. 1846

My Dear Sir.

Miss. Hall has the Hymn books. Mr. & Mrs. Winslow's testimonials have come in & appear well. They will go before the Committee today; & they will probably be authorized to go as assistant missionaries, as hired persons. I will try to write a line to them today or tomorrow. They will be ready so as not to detain you much.

Yours in great haste.

D. Greene.

Rev. E. Hotchkin

Miss. Rooms, Boston, 10th Oct. 1844

Rev. C. Byington,
Choctaw Mission.

My Dear Sir,

Yours of July 31 has been some time on hand, but the many subjects we are thrown at this ~~season~~ press of the year, with the annual meeting of the Board & various other things occurring, must be a sufficient apology for my delay in acknowledging it. Let me say here that it would be ~~very~~ more convenient to me if your annual statement respecting your labors and the condition of things around you should be made out up to the first of July & forwarded immediately afterward, so as to reach me about the first of August. In your statement it is desirable that you should be as explicit & definite as possible.

[illegible] which [illegible] the mission in ~~the annual~~ [illegible] then it is [illegible] to [illegible]

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one or two more. The supply for the mission must, I think, be regarded as pretty liberal. They [illegible] distributed [illegible] the several individuals & stations as the wants of each shall [illegible] require, where the labors of all [illegible]

D. Greene.

one or two more. The supply for the mission must, I think, be regarded as pretty liberal. The brethren must distribute to the several individuals & the stations as the wants of each shall seem to require, so that the labors of all can be turned to the best account.

As to furniture for your boarding house, books &c. for the school, I referred the matter to Mr. Hotchkin to procure what seemed to him, with his knowledge of all the circumstances, to be necessary. If when he shall arrive and report to you, other things shall seem to be wanting, you can specify particulars, and we will do what we can to get them to you before the waters shall fall in the spring. Our hope is that the intellectual & religious improvement among the Choctaws may ~~re~~ receive a decided impulse from these new labours & new measures. But we must not trust much to numbers or well adapted plans & measures. Our trust must be as entirely in the Lord as when we see ourselves to be the weakest. Let us invoke his blessing on all the instruments employed & on all their labors.

Please give my kind & Christian regards to Mrs. Byington, & believe me very respectfully & truly yours

D. Greene.

tent as ~~to give~~ to enable the reader to gather up from them a correct notion of the state of the mission.

Mr. Hotchkin is, I suppose, today starting from New York with his company on his return to the Choctaw country. He will take 10 or 12, in all, with him. Your brother-in-law, Mr. Nye has found one man & his wife to take ~~the~~ charge of your school, & one female teacher, all of whom the Committee have appointed assistant missionaries. They appear to be promising, ~~and~~ we hope they may do so well. They will, of course, be inexperienced, and will need much counsel and aid from you for a time; but we ~~trust~~ that they will be a comfort to yourself & family, by adding to the amount of intelligent, Christian society around you, and be a source of much good to the Choctaws. How far your other wants can be supplied from the company which Mr. Hotchkin takes with him, I cannot say; but I suppose that you will have a claim to

Missionary House. Boston;
10th October. 1855

Mr. Joshua Potter,
Choctaw Mission

My Dear Sir,

Yours of the 16th July came duly to hand, and gave me most of the information relating to the place of your labors which I desired, and also relating to the present condition of your schools & other matters. We were aware that you were at one of the advanced posts as a missionary laborer, but did not realize all the loneliness and inconvenience of your location. Very probably we have not seemed to sympathize with you and care for you as your circumstances seemed to call for. If there has been any deficiency of this kind, it has been owing in part to our want of information, and in part to the impression which we at first had, that you were to be a sort of protecting the Indians in the neighborhood of your

P.S. Write freely & often. D.S.

station, who, we understood, were expected to do more for you than, as we have since learned, the state of their crops & other matters would permit them to do. But I trust that the ~~[illegible]~~ period of your unreasonably burdensome labors & perplexities is past, & that you will be able to labor more happily with more ~~[illegible]~~ obvious & cheering results than in times past. When Mr. Hotchkin shall arrive with his numerous company, you may undoubtedly be furnished with one or two fellow labourers, & thus yourself & wife will find your loneliness somewhat relieved. It would give us great pleasure to supply that part of the Choctaw country where you labor with a stated preacher, if we had preachers to send, whose services were not more imperiously demanded in other parts of the vineyard. With your comparatively small population & limited territory, & the large number of considerably enlightened Choctaw converts, we want your mission to go on without ~~an~~ additional white preachers being sent — or at most, with only enough to keep

Should the number now Hopkinsfield, Hobbes, Byington, Kingsbury & Hotchkin will remain there, each a man associated with them at their station, they will be able to visit your part of the country more frequently & remain longer than heretofore; and this, with the increasing amount of labor in the strictly religious department, when your help arrives, which ~~we trust~~ may expected from the Indian converts, will, we hope, in some tolerable measure supply the deficiency of preaching of which you speak, Yet at least it will ensure as to carry the light of the gospel and a knowledge of all that is essential to salvation to all who are disposed to attend to the means of these. How much better is this than the condition of our race — half the 600 millions of the population of the earth at the present time! After all the labors of eighteen hundred years [illegible] the work of making known Christ's atonement is but just begun.

With my kindest Christian regards to Mrs. Potter, I remain very truly yours,

D. Greene

Missionary House Boston;
10th October, 1864.

Mr. Hanover Bradley.
Cattaraugus Mission.

My Dear Sir,

Yours of the 23d September is received, and I would say in reply to your principal inquiry contained in it, that you may feel authorised to draw on the treasurer as usual, to the end of December, as you propose. We have no reason to doubt of your love to the missionary work, or of your readiness to make any effort or sacrifice to promote it. Your labor and expenditure, ~~to you~~ incurred that you might avoid drawing largely on the funds of the Board have been public-spirited and highly exemplary; & no one, I presume, is disposed to think you are deficient in this respect. We have no doubt of your truly Christian interest in the Indians and your readiness to make any sacrifice for their good; we are sure that it must be deeply painful to you to leave them, when you see how much remains to be done for them, both for their temporal and spiritual welfare. Possibly you may still keep up your acquaintances with some of them, & exert some influence over them for their good. Access to the mercy seat will not be closed, & you can at least plead with God in their behalf. From your acquaintance with them and their affairs, you will know how to pray for them appropriately; — & may the Lord grant the best desires of your heart in respect to them. In parting with you, we shall feel too that an old & valued acquaintance is leaving us; and the sundering such a tie is not effected without some regret. We shall still be glad to hear from you how you do, & how the Lord is dealing with you. May his face ever shine upon you.

Mission House 30th

We still feel a good deal perplexed in regard to the station at Cattaraugus. From my recent interview with Mr. Wright it now seems probable that he will be ready to remove them next Spring or early in the Summer, when an arrangement must be decided upon for conducting our operations there. In the mean time we must see how things are shaping themselves, & how the finger of God points, and then act accordingly.

Please give my best Christian regards to Mrs. Bradley & your son, & believe me to be ever very truly Yours.

D. Greene.

Missionary House, Boston
19th Oct. 1844.

Doct. Marcus Whitman
Waiilatpu, Oregon.

My Dear Sir,

Your favor, bearing date ~~with~~ 23rd April reached me on the 19th August. As a vessel is soon to sail for the Sandwich Islands I send a sheet, thinking that this may possibly arrive earlier than what shall be sent across the mountains next spring. In May last I sent a package of letters to the care of Mr. Pratt of the Baptist mission, near Westport, Mo. which he has since informed me he has forwarded by safe hands, & I hope you have received them. At that time I think I informed you that you might expect a Mr. Coon, as a preacher for your station, who would be ready to start across the mountains in the Spring of 1845. Within a few days he has written requesting a release from his connection with the Board. But finally, i.e. essentially he sympathizes with the Old School portion of the Presbyterian church, & has been induced by their Board to join their mission in India. Where we shall find another to go to you, or whether, I can not say. I must again this disappointment to us & to you. I think I shall try to induce the Home Missionary Society to send one or two preachers to the emigrants, one of whom may, perhaps, find a field of usefulness in your neighborhood. The number of white families, judging from accounts published in the papers, must, I suppose, be nearly doubled, by the emigrants of the last summer. Of lay helpers I trust you will be able to find a supply ~~of such~~ from among these, of such as will be tolerably exemplary and useful. Of preachers I know not where to get a supply, unless the Home Missionary Society enter into the work. The field is obviously becoming more and more appropriate for that society.

A Mr. Ogden, of the Hudson Bay Co. with Sir G. Simpson, has lately been here; but as I was absent from Boston, I did not see him. His object seemed to be to persuade us to strengthen the mission, by sending out some additional preachers, and sending such a number of lay assistants that the preachers now there may be left to devote themselves altogether to their appropriate work as preachers. Letters from the gentlemen at Colville contain the same views. They seem to regard the mission as not large or strong enough for the emergency, and fear a failure. In the existing state of our treasury, & especially in the dearth of missionary candidates, it seems quite di be practicable to make the mission in the condition which the friends justly regard as desirable. We feel ~~[illegible]~~ especially solicitous on this subject in view of the ill health of yourself & wife, & Mrs Spalding, & fear the appearance of the mission will rather be diminished than increased. We pray that the Lord [illegible] be better than our fears in this respect.

It is ~~pretty~~ obvious from the statements you make, that the Indians are getting into the hands of bad advisers; ~~& that~~ by the Papists, some unprincipled & hostile white wanderers, & some jealousies among themselves, the Indians are likely to have their heads filled with notions and suspicions, unfavorable to your ~~com~~ pleasant & useful intercourse with them, & to their own progress in any thing beneficial to themselves; that they are in danger of being brought into state of feeling & into relations which will most naturally lead to their ~~[illegible]~~ passing through poverty & ignorance, & speedily ~~melting~~ melt away before the tide of white settlers. Nothing but special intervention of Providence, or the powerful outpouring of the Holy Spirit seem likely to counteract these adverse influences & arrest the destruction of the Indians. The present state of the Oregon question as to jurisdiction, & the want of an efficient ~~organization~~ civil general government in the country is most unfavorable, & the strife and [illegible] now beginning to occu between the emigrants and the Indians are likely ~~to~~ occur still more frequently in future, which, if the existing want of government continues, will, it is to be feared, ripen into a settled hostility between the two parties, the result of which must, of course, be adverse to the Indians, if it does not end in their extermination. Poor, ignorant, helpless, distracted by all ~~[illegible]~~ sorts of wrong notions and misrepresentations, & easily made the dupes of all who choose to practise on their ignorance and credulity, they are in a condition most impressively to call for our compassionate regards and prayers. But I do not see how you and your associates, as a mission can alter your course. Your proceeding must be frank & honest, adopting & steadily pursuing ~~those~~ measures which seem most likely to induce them to embrace the gospel, & at the same time to improve their social character and condition. You cannot be governed by their demands, when those demands are unreasonable & have no tendency, if complied with, to accomplish the object of your mission. In their inability to ~~apprecia~~ appreciate what you do for them, in their claims for other favors and services, & in their suspicions that you have in view any selfish ends in view, they are only imitating their brethren of the tribes this side of the mountains, & in what you suffer in this respect nothing has happened to you different from what your ~~[illegible]~~ brethren missionaries on both our frontiers have been encountering for the last 25 years. These suspicions can be lived down, & in proportion as God enables you to accomplish the great end of your labors, the poor people for you labor will appreciate your motives and the benefits you are the instruments of conferring. You must not therefore be disheartened. The great thing to be feared is ~~that~~ the Indians will be com- driven from all good land, killed off, or run out, before the gospel shall really be brought to act on them. It becomes all important then, so far as your message to the Indians is concerned, that you prosecute your work with great energy; that your obstacles to your success be, as far as possible, removed; that by honesty, kindness, the faithful and earnest presentation of all ~~[illegible]~~ that is moving in the gospel message, & by constant prayer for the outpouring of the Spirit of God, you win these ignorant & deluded beings to Chr How we can see in their case the folly, the guilt of sinners every where! The whims & suspicions for on account of which these poor Indians blind ~~themselves~~ their own eyes & shut themselves out of heaven, not very unlike, in character, to those miserable excuses & subterfuges by means of which tent in more enlightened communities keep themselves at ease in their neglect of Christ and salvation. You must not, therefore, get out of patience, or feel ~~that~~ the Indians are more blind & perverse than other portions of this fallen race, or more easily made the ~~dupes~~ dupes of wicked men & the great destroyer. Work patiently — work not for your own profit or pleasure, or to compass any selfish purpose; but do God's work faithfully, in love to him & the Indians; feel utterly weak without his blessing but praying & looking for that, labor on cheerfully ~~with~~ & in hope.

Please say to Mrs. Whitman that her letter of Nov. 1843 came to hand at the same time with yours, 19 August.

Praying ~~that~~ the Lord will disperse the clouds which darken your skies, give you strength & a heart long to labor for him in the sphere to which his providence has called you, & that he will send salvation by your life to many of the Indians; with Christian regard to yourself & wife, I remain

Very truly yours,

D. Greene.

P.S. Please remember me respectfully to Mr. McKinlay & family. Before this time I hope he has received the books [illegible] & that they are satisfactory.

Missionary House Boston
23d October, 1846.

Rev. Elkanah Walker.

Oregon Mission.

My Dear Sir,

Yours of the 27th Mar. forwarded by the Montreal express reached us on the 29th August. I wrote your mission at some length in May last, forwarding the letters by the emigrant parties who were crossing the mountains, & shall hope to write again by that conveyance next spring; & ~~hope~~ probably the letters may reach you nearly as soon as the which is to go in a vessel soon to sail for Honolulu. By this vessel I purpose to send some books, periodicals, &c for your mission and such other packages as we have to send.

I fear from the tenor of your letters that you look with too much despondency on your work as missionaries among the Indians. Your discouragements and the counteracting influences which you are called to struggle with, we are sure are many; and the difficulties you find in the way of coming into steady contacts with the Indians are also great. They are hard hearted, heady, perverse, ungrateful, abusive, and morally debased and corrupt. And to in comparison with any power you can bring to bear upon them, your work is a hopeless one. This you must not only intellectually & theoretically admit but you must feel it, and pray & labor and take every step in full view of it. Realize, when you have said or done any thing, that, whatever is the result, the power and grace of God must work it out. There is no hope from any other source; and the more the conviction of this fills your soul and governs your feelings & conduct, the brighter may be your hope of the Lord's interposition. And as f. the Lord can, do not fall out of patience with them or become disgusted or angry. Their vices and abominations, their dishonesty and ingratitude you must abhor. From these your great business with the Lord's blessing & renovating power, to save them. Remember when they abuse you that Christ came to his own & his own received him not. Ignominy, reproach, & persecution were his inheritance. It is the struggle between sin and duty which you are called upon to sustain. If they call the Master of the house Beelzebub, it is no wonder if they call them of his household so also. That they will begin to pay, or will send their children in any numbers to schools, or attend upon the gospel preached [illegible] be [illegible] in [illegible] power [illegible] at [illegible] hope of [illegible] to those for send.

1

We are glad to hear that you have been so much favored as to your crops. We very much desire that you should be relieved from your secular labors, & give your time wholly to your appropriate work as missionaries. We might possibly find persons who would go out to labor with you in this department; but the risk of sending persons who ~~should~~ would ultimately show that they were not adapted to the station is so great, that we should much rather hire men, if tolerably good men can be found in the country, than send them out. We should apprehend less trouble, & probably less expense; and from Doct. Whitman's letters we hope that he has before this found some person for you. A Mr. Ogden from your country, one of the company, who has recently been here, with Sir Geo. Simpson, spoke strongly of the desirableness of your having such aid. I did not see him, being out of Boston at the time. We should be glad to see any of the gentlemen of the Company who may pass this way, and to show them all the attentions in our power, & we hope you will give them letters to us.

As for a physician I do not know what encouragement we can hold out to you. We need some half a dozen for a place, others to fill vacancies in some of our most important missions; but we have not one candidate of suitable qualifications. We would send one to you if we could. As the case now is, we can say little to encourage you.

Mr. Linn's bill relative to the Org Oregon country has not passed and there is little probability that it will pass for a year or two to come, if ever. Should any movement be made, which is likely to disturb you in your labors, we will do what ~~y~~ we can to protect the interests of the mission, and we should hope to ~~succeed~~ succeed. Probably no bill will pass which would disregard the rights of occupants of land already in the country.

Please present my respects to Mr. McDonald with the pamphlets I send.

With christian regards & prayers for the welfare of yourself and family,

I remain very truly yours,

D. Greene.

Missionary House, Boston
23d October, 1846.

Rev. P. P. Osunkhirhine
St. Francis, L.C.

My Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 10th September reached me on the 17th. Since that time we have all been much occupied in working off the business consequent upon the late annual meeting, so that I did not get your request for an additional allowance before the Committee till yesterday. The Committee would be very glad, if you could sustain yourself on what you have received in former years, without any additional allowance, as we have many and urgent calls for money, much beyond our means of meeting, both in foreign lands and among other tribes of Indians. Still they presume that you aim to make your expenditures as small as possible, consistent with your ~~[illegible]~~ health and usefulness, and they ~~are~~ take into consideration the state of your health, as preventing your doing so much which you might other-our to do to reduce your expenses, and as occasioning a considerable outlay for physicians services, they have therefore voted to allow you for the year the [illegible] which you ask.

I am glad to learn that your school has been re-opened, and that you have an Indian girl capable of teaching it. I hope that she may succeed so well that she may shortly become your regular teacher, so that your tribe may furnish its own preacher and teacher. This is what we want to bring every people to among whom we have a mission — to furnish the laborers from among themselves, adequate to give religious and common school instruction to their own community: and the next thing is to bring all tribes & nations to be so much interested in their own intellectual and religious improvement, as to be willing to support those who are laboring to promote it. All this we are not to look for, I suppose, for some generations yet to come. Perhaps some of our Indian tribes, like the Choctaws, Cherokees, New York Indians, &c, or our people are likely to do all this as soon as any other portions of the unevangelized world. You must do all you can to instruct them as to this, and especially encourage the Indian girl now teaching to endeavor to get more knowledge, and prepare herself in all respects to be useful. Encourage her to aspire to be intelligent, respectable, and useful among her people. I hope she will not be drawn into low Indian habits & ways of living, dressing, talking &c. as she will be in danger of doing, if she has no regular & suitable employment, or means of continued mental cultivation, and no special encouragement. You must do all you can for her. Put her under Miss Rankin's influence, try to make her an example of neatness, industry, mental activity & improvement, & of faithfulness, which all around may follow. Say this to her from me, & give her my kind Christian regard. Does she read & speak English? What is her name?

You have much cause to bless God that he is causing your labors to issue in the salvation, as we trust, of so many of your people. Let this lead you to more faithfulness, more prayer, more humility, more watchfulness over your own heart & life, & to more diligent & earnest endeavors to win souls to Christ, that nothing in you may prevent, but, on the other hand, everything may be adapted to procure for yourself & for them still ~~copious~~ richer spiritual blessings. — Do you make any use of your press now? What have you printed? In what books is your school taught? Is more printing necessary? Very truly yours, David Greene.

Mission House Boston
24th October, 1844.

Rev Cushing Eells,
Oregon Mission.

My Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 23d March forwarded by the northern express, reached us on the 19th August. In three items of information which it contains I rejoice—1. that you have had more of the Indians around you the past year than ever before; 2°. that you have been able to do more for them than during any former year; & 3°. that they have been induced to work more than heretofore. You have not indeed accomplished for them, nor seen all those features of character & change of habit, which you desired. Still, while they are about your station, having intercourse with you, seeing your manner of living, learning your character, object in going into their country, and hearing your instructions to some extent, there must be a work going on gradually, a sort of under ground & almost imperceptible work, which, with the divine blessing, will by & by develope itself. It is a preparatory influence will you be bringing to bear upon

changes in the character and habits of communities require time and labor, as all history shows. Such changes as have been wrought in these respects at the Sandwich Islands, among the Cherokees & Choctaws Indians, during the last 25 years, & perhaps in a few other cases, ~~as, at~~ by the influence direct or indirect, of modern missions, in connection with other causes, are altogether unexampled in the world's history; and we must not be disappointed or disheartened, if ~~they those~~ like changes should not often be effected, even under these influences: though we hope, as the churches wake up more fully to the effort & sacrifice called for — to the faith and prayer & enlarged expectation which the Scripture promises warrant, that we shall see even greater things than these that the promises will be more rapidly and gloriously fulfilled, in proportion to the earnestness, fidelity, & self consecration, which the people of God manifest in the missionary work. The more you do for the Indians around you, the more you are among them, & the more work you can induce them to perform for themselves or for you, the more of this modifying, ~~changing~~ transforming influence will you be bringing to bear upon them, and the better will they be prepared, by & by, when the Lord's time shall come, to submit to the peculiar power of the truth & Spirit of God. Don't be discouraged, or feel as if nothing had been effected, ~~nothing~~ is no progress, because you have seen & known no great & striking changes. "In the morning sow thy seed, & in the evening withhold not thy hand" &c.

Bear in mind also, that your Indians are under some bad influences. How much of their expectations from you & their demand for aid &c. are traceable to the statements and instigations of the papists? How much of the ingratitude and abuse they manifest, results from the same source? These things you must live down, and wear out by your teaching. But remember this that we have no ground, in reason, observation, or Scripture, for expecting the work of propagating the gospel to be a pleasant, easy work, in which the missionary will be welcomed, honored, & rewarded in any manner by those whom he goes to save, sooner than the Spirit of God opens th them, or grieve the Holy Spirit; pray without in hearts and breaks them off from their sins. The atonement was begun in sacrifice, humiliati persecution, & sufferings, & it was completed in the crucifixion of the Son of God. The contest which the gospel has been waging with the powers of d in the world ever since the day of Pentecost has been attended with more or less persecution suffering, & reproach, as seen in the lives of the apostles, early martyrs, in Luther, & the continental reformers, & in those of England & Scotland. So probably it must ever be. To receive ingratitude, & abuse, and to be cast out as evil, is an attendant on your work. You go to meet hatred to God, & to yourselves, too, so far as you bear his image & enforce his law, — and to change that hatred into love.

What you have to do then is to walk w God; be the faithful representatives and advocates of cause; be earnest & constant in instructing the Indians and bringing them to know & believe the ~~Saviour~~ Savior; use all appropriate mean draw the Indians to Christ, & avoid, so far as ~~the~~ your duty will permit, whatever will repel or offe them, or grieve the Holy Spirit; pray withou ceasing, & be constantly waiting for the manifestation of the power and grace of God for their salvation.

In one respect I presume missionaries, almost universally, find a barrier interposed between themselves and the accomplishment of their work, which it is very difficult & perhaps impossible, to remove. Perhaps it ought not to be removed entirely. I refer now to their not being identified with the people among whom they labor. The very fact that the missionaries live so much more comfortably have means of support which the people around them cannot command, are able to take more care of themselves & their children, &c &c, naturally awakens envy & jealousy in the unenlightened, selfish, grudging mind [illegible] of the heathen, and gives rise to a kind of hostility, and awakens a prejudice against his instruction. It seems to them as if the missionary, if he felt as kindly towards them as he professes to do, would first relieve those wants which they feel most, and then to make them a [illegible] respect to them, as he is himself. Without this they have not that full conviction of his sincerity, or that appreciation of his labors, or of the benefits he comes to bestow, which it is so almo necessary they should have, if they are readily to receive his instructions. In this they are unreasonable in what they ask perfectly preparation. He cannot raise them up to his level, except by changing their character & habits. For ~~them~~ him to go down to theirs, would be to forego nearly all the temporal advantages which he has derived from the gospel, from his habits of industry & prudence, & his mental cultivation and knowledge of the arts of civilised life. Still there is a difficulty which the missionary should take into account, as one cause of the ingratitude, jealousy, and unreasonableness which the heathen manifest towards him; and of which he should study how he may best counteract the ill effects.

With Christian regard to yourself & wife, & prayer that the Lord may sustain & cheer you, & give you your hearts desire in the speedy conversion of the Indians. I remain

Very sincerely Yours.

D. Greene

Mission House. Boston
25th October, 1844.

Rev. Henry H. Spalding,
Oregon Mission.

My Dear Sir,

The date of the latest letter received from you is 6th Feb. 1843, which came to hand 9th August following, & was acknowledged on the 11th April last, in a letter sent across the Mountains; which you have before this time received, I presume. By the letters of your associates in the mission, received more recently, we learn of the severe sickness which has prevailed in your family, and of the continued precarious state of Mrs Spalding's health. We hope that before this time her health has been restored and confirmed; and that she is again happily & successfully employed in her school surrounded by docile Indian [illegible] whose minds she is permitted to gradually open to receive the heavenly teaching & real knowledge [illegible] may impart, as well as the higher & more valuable knowledge of God & the soul's relations to him.

Still I feel as though I ought to be writing to one who has already passed beyond the grave & may be now amidst the glories & blessedness of the upper world while you are and since [illegible]. How little we know of scenes which are transpiring a thousand or two miles distant, how poorly do we know how to sympathize with them! And if we attempt it, how inappropriate are often our remarks to ~~them~~ the circumstances and state of feeling in which our tardy communications may find them! How much better a comforter is the blessed Redeemer, who is always present to sympathize with the feeling of our infirmities, & minister to our wants and burdens and sorrows just as they are, in all their grievousness, at the very time when they are the heaviest! How much readier, more appropriate, and better are the consolations which flow from God's word, which is always at hand like the stream following the Hebrew camp in the desert, to afford water to every thirsty soul, – than the epistle of a distant friend can be! — Our prayer & hope is that these remarks have no pertinence to your case; that your family circle is still unbroken; ~~all~~ & that you are still laboring for Christ, with his presence and blessing resting with you & yours. From what Doct. Whitman writes relative to obtaining persons to reside at your station, we hope also that your family will not be left in circumstances of so much loneliness hereafter, as they have been in times past. Still so far as the success of your work among the Indians is concerned, I fear that this influx of white men into the country will be unfavorable; which, at the same time it gives a new and much more important aspect to the future bearings of your labors, & thus enables

ment of Christian institutions in the Oregon Terr
ry. In this aspect of it your work is every year becom
ing one of greater magnitude, requiring more wi
dom, more faith, more enlargement of p
and more patient perseverance and reliance
God to guide you in those labors which can
hardly do otherwise than result in laying
foundations of Christian churches, schools, and
Christian influences for a nation. May the Lord en
you to take every step wisely, in prayer, and with re
ference to its bearing on Christ's kingdom and the souls of
generations hence.

From some of your associates I learn that
are a good deal annoyed by some white men abo
settled near you, whose aim seems to be to rende
the Indians dissatisfied with your proceedings and
the proceedings of some of the more intelligen
and industrious of their own number, who are ch
ing their mode of life. To get along and do what
right among such persons, without losing temper, o
giving occasion for reproach from others or regret
yourself, you will need much self command, m
much of forbearance, much circumspection, an
much singleness of aim. Keep in mind that even t
opposers have souls — that God may give even the
repentance unto salvation — that they may have bee
sent to be your neighbors, that by witnessing the pow
of the gospel and the blessings of the Christian fai
in you, and hearing you in meekness instructing
those who oppose themselves, they may be led to

acknowledge the truth & turn to God. Study for their good, that they may become fellow labourers with you among the Indians and all who may enter that dark land.

Some apprehension has been expressed that if the bill ~~offered~~ extending the jurisdiction of the U.S. government over the Oregon country should pass our congress, & terms should be prescribed for settlers entering the country, the premises occupied by the missionaries might be taken up by them. It is quite doubtful whether such a bill will soon pass. If it should we shall endeavor to interpose and as far as practicable prevent its having any disturbing influence on your stations.

So far as we receive any accounts from your station, through others, they imply that your labors have been successful, and the influence you have exerted on the Indians around you in respect to their character & habits, has been good & very considerable in its amount; and that your prospects of usefulness in time to come are favorable. Remote as you are, and with so little definite information about your affairs as we possess, we hardly feel competent to give you appropriate instructions or counsels, more than to steadily in view your great object, cherish the spirit of Christ, pray for heavenly wisdom, be steadfast, unmoveable, always abounding in the work of the Lord.

With Christian regards to yourself & Mrs. Spalding
I remain very truly Yours.

D. Greene.

130

Missionary House. Boston.
18th Nov. 1844.

Rev. S. A. Worcester,
Park Hill, Cherokees.

My Dear Sir,

I write in haste and briefly by Mr. Willey to acknowledge your letters of July 18th, one without date (rec'd Oct. 28th) and one of Oct. 10th. The first I have probably acknowledged before, though it is not marked. I trust that you duly received the copies of the Christian Almanac which Mr. Hallock sent you at my request some two months ago. As these almanacs go through the press in New York City some weeks before a supply is to be had in this city, I requested Mr. H. to send you two copies by mail by the earliest possible day; which I presume he did.

Jesse & Epenetus may receive the amount you mention, $25 each, to enable them to go on with their evangelical labors among the people. You do mention for how long a time this is to compensate for a [illegible] their views.

Your views respecting having members of the mission churches who hold slaves; and the propriety of the Board's interfering seem to correspond ~~ex~~ entirely with our own. What will be said & done about it at our next annual meeting it is not easy to see. Some are quite violent on the subject, and seem determined to make use of it against the Board and in favor of other organizations if practicable; and, to some extent, they will doubtless succeed. Others are timid & think every thing must be yielded.

I very much regret that the fac[illegible] go out in making such a statement as you do relating to Mr King, and it seems to me that wrong, considering all the circumstances which attend, must be deemed remarkable. We were never consulted about it & had no knowledge of the case, notwithstanding Mrs K. was here in 1843 & Mr. Hotchkin the last summer, and the affairs of the several stations are pretty thoroughly canvassed. I trust these matters can be set right.

When will the Cherokees get settled quietly without apprehension from party strife & violence? If Texas comes in to the Union, I don't see but they with Choctaws & Creeks are again to have states around and beyond them & to be imperium in imperio, that big bear of a condition so much talked of in 1830. — It seems also ~~that~~ you are to have a bishop over you. The episcopal church with its formality & parade, and promise of heaven to all who are authoritatively baptized & confirmed, will be just such a religion as the Rogers among the Cherokees & the Colberts among the Chickasaws will like. — I would be affectionately remembered to your wife & Miss Avery. Very truly yours D. Greene

Mission House, Boston,
18th Nov. 1846.

Miss Hannah Moore,
Dwight Mission.

Dear Madam,

Your favor of the 10th September came duly to hand. I am glad that you write frankly respecting the various trials and perplexities you meet with in your labors. You are aware, I presume, and have long been, that doing good, building up the kingdom of Christ, supplanting error and wickedness, — is uphill work. Christ found it so, & so did the prophets who went before, & the apostles who followed him; and we ought not to think that the circumstances and conditions of serving Christ, enlightening & reforming men are essentially different now from what they were 2000 or 3000 years ago. Labor, opposition, and suffering make a part of almost every one's history, who does much for Christ; and without prayer & trust in God discouragement and despondency would easily arrest every one's labors. But by the animating and comforting influences of that Presence & promises imparted, his servants are enabled to say with Paul "None of these things move me, neither count I my life dear unto myself, if I may finish my course with joy, and the ministry which ~~is~~ I have received of the Lord Jesus, to testify the gospel of the grace of God." "None of us liveth unto himself & no man dieth unto himself."

It is indeed, painful to think that after all that has been done for the Cherokees during the last 25 years, that they should still retain & practise so many of the foolish & demoralising customs of their ~~infer~~ more unenlightened and heathenish ~~progenitors~~ ancestors. But we must let our minds dwell more on what has actually been accomplished among them, & what may yet be hoped for, than on the evils & faults which still remain; and we must keep in mind also that, during the last ~~ten~~ 10 ~~or~~ or 15 years, the injustice & wrong they have suffered, the scenes of strife and despondency through which they have ~~[illegible]~~ been passing, & from which they have not escaped, have been such as could scarcely fail to exert a deteriorating influence on their character & habits, while they have prevented, to a great extent, ~~to~~ those beneficial results which might have been expected to flow from the religious and intellectual advantages which have been furnished. We must look and pray for better times. All over the country we are suffering for the want of powerful revivals of religion. The Cherokees need them. So do the States. Let us pray for them; and expect not much deliverance from any human arm.

Very truly your friend in Christ.

D. Greene.

Missionary House, Boston,
18th Nov. 1844.

Rev. D. S. Butrick,
Dwight, Cherokees.

My Dear Sir,

Your two letters of the 9th & 13th of September came duly to hand; and it gives us pleasure to learn that your health and strength still continue such that you are not wholly cut off from your missionary labors.

As to the location of your station, it seems hardly desirable to say any thing to the Council about it at present. You may be able to choose to go there to reside next Spring & summer, and if not, we may have no one to occupy it for some time to come — probably not till next fall at the earliest. If we should then, or subsequently wish to place any body there, such intercourse might be had with the Cherokee government as might seem advisable.

Still, my impression is that if Mount Zion is a good place for a station, there will be no objection made to our continuing to occupy it as a mission station, on its present basis; & probably the governmt would prefer that we should have no formal intercourse with them about. If the question is mooted some cavilling whimsical person or persons might object, and thus cause the friends of the mission in the government some trouble which they would gladly avoid. The Bombay missionaries, in the early ~~history~~ periods of that mission, used to go to the governmt with their requests for permission to do this & that, but were told indirectly that the governmt did not wish to decide such questions one way or the other; but that while the missionaries attended to their appropriate work in a suitable manner, they would not be molested. So it has been to a great extent among the Indians. If we had gone to the chiefs with every question which came up, and got a formal decision upon it, it is ~~not~~ doubtful whether we should now have had a single station among the tribes; while we have gone on in a quiet unobtrusive manner, with almost none of them objecting, and the most intelligent & best highly gratified. The less we have to do with government, the better. The Apostles carried the gospel wherever the Spirit led them, asking no one's permission; and if no objection was made, or rather, no force applied, they continued their work.

I hope that none of your brethren will offend very much, in speaking of the laws and acts of the Cherokee government, in the manner you mention. It is certainly unwise and out of character. —— Very respectfully & truly yours in Christ.

D. Greene.

Missionary House, Boston.
18th Nov. 1844.

Rev. E. Butler,
Fairfield, C.N.

My Dear Sir,

We have received no communications from you for some months by which we could learn definitely what is the state of your health though your associates in the mission have repeatedly mentioned incidentally that you were in a feeble state. We would fain hope ~~that~~ your health may be improved; but from the character of your complaints, so far as we are informed of them, we much fear ~~that~~ you will hardly recover your former vigor. Still we hope you may be able to retain the charge of your station and perform a considerable amount of missionary work. At least we hope the Lord will from the field until the natives are able to take their places and to perform the work which they are leaving unfinished. Sickness and death have made sad work with some of our missions during the last year, (especially those among the Tamul people in India,) while we are wholly unable to ~~first~~ send other labourers into the field, or to find those disposed to go. The harvest is plenteous but the labourers are few. Would that all the people of God would pray the Lord of the harvest to send forth more labourers into his harvest. The fields are, in many places, indeed ripe for the sickle.

We are happy in being able to strengthen your mission by sending Mr Welles, to Dwight, & hope that he will be an acceptable labourer to his breth-

[illegible] at the [illegible], and be made
the instruments of salvation in the hands of God to
many of those the Indians who have
long rejected the gospel.

From the statements made in
the papers I very much fear that
the Cherokees have not yet got through
all their troubles. Divisions &
strifes are sad things in their bearing
on the improvement of the moral
[illegible] of a people. They are a kind
of self distinction brought in by interested
and unprincipled partisans. Do not see
when they will not be persuaded
We shall be glad to hear of your
affairs and of your health. May the
Lord [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
the Church [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]

Missionary House Boston
18th Nov 1844.

Mr. Jacob Hitchcock
Dwight Missn.

My Dear Sir,

Yours of the 27th September is received. When it came to hand, the 29th Oct it was too late to obtain a female teacher for your school to accompany Mr. Willey, as he expected to start in less than two weeks. He has, however, been detained till to day & goes this afternoon to New York where he is to meet your sons & to proceed directly to Dwight by way of the Ohio, Mississippi and Arkansas rivers. Perhaps we may have some opportunity to send a teacher in the course of the winter or spring. We will immediately look out for one, and hope to secure a good one.

Yours
D. Greene

Mr. & Mrs Willey will not object to aiding to some extent in the school, if necessary. It being a labor of which they are fond. They take but a small outfit, as we could not tell how many ~~ar~~ articles they would need or how many they would find on hand at the station, which they might use.

I send by Mr. Willey the report on Slavery for which you wrote in behalf of Mr. Butrick. Also some letters.

If more articles for housekeeping shall be needed by Mr. Willey, word must be got to us as soon as practicable, after his arrival, & we may be able to forward them & have them arrive before the waters fall next Spring.

In much haste but truly

Yours D. Greene.

Missionary House, Boston;
[illegible] Nov. 1, [illegible]

Rev. Ebenezer Hotchkin,
Choctaw Mission,

My Dear Sir,

In the ~~published~~ account of the proceedings of the Board at its late annual meeting, published in the Missionary Herald for October, you have doubtless noticed on pages 346 & 7 a memorial which was presented to the Board, relating to members of mission churches holding slaves, & the report of a select committee upon it. By that report, you perceive that the committee, not being possessed of all the facts in the case, reported but in part, & were instructed to obtain further information & report fully at the next annual meeting. This Committee have requested me to procure from the missionaries such statements as will give them a fair view of the whole subject. Permit me therefore to request you to write me as early as circumstances will permit, on the following topics.

1. The time & the circumstances of negro slavery being introduced among the Indians where you labor.

2. The number of slaves, — whether it is

increasing or decreasing — & the influence, if any, which the introduction of Christianity has had upon it.

3. On the extent to which slavery is regulated by law, or established usage, or public sentiment.

4. The general character & effects of slavery as it exists around you, compared with that in the adjacent states.

5. The time & circumstances of slaveholders being first introduced to the mission churches, & the number so admitted to each church, & the number now members of each.

6. The instructions, public or private, direct or indirect, which the missionaries have given to candidates for the church, or to church members, relative to slavery, & the duties of masters to slaves.

7. The manner in which slaveholders in the mission churches treat their slaves, with regard to instruction on religious subjects, & in schools, — the family relations & domestic rights, — oppressive exactions, &c., & on the course adopted by the church in cases of known fault in these respects.

8. The prospect as to the abolishment of slavery — the feelings of the Indians generally & especially of the church members as to what is

right & desirable on this point, & the influence which the latter do or can exert to effect it; also the impediments in the way of emancipation.

9. The probable consequences, if the missionaries had, from the beginning, had excluded slaveholders from the churches, or should now refuse to receive such & discipline those already members.

10. The principles on which members have been received to or excluded from your churches — the rules which have governed you in this matter — also how far the power to receive or exclude members lies with the missionary; & the probable effect of a missionary Society or any other foreign body attempting to interfere with the internal affairs of churches on these points.

If you are unable to reply to the first four topics without much trouble, please furnish such information as is accessible & such opinions as you may be able to form. Your reply need not be long on any of the topics, or on all of them. You see what the purpose of the answers is & can readily meet the wishes of the committee.

I trust you ~~will~~ will, before this shall arrive, have received your [illegible] in safety, with your large company. [illegible] Please write [illegible] you ~~that~~ Miss Gray has been appointed, & without much fault being found with you in the arrangement, or at all.

how the matter stands, & [illegible] of your statements I shall be glad to find either this — that you have done no such thing; or else [illegible] — that the negro sustains the relation of slave no longer.

Very truly yours in the Gospel, D. Greene.

164

Missionary House, Boston,
21 Nov. 1844.

Copies of the Circular on page 144, to the Rev. Ebr Hotchkin, with similar re- were Nov. 21 at 144.

Sent a Circular.

Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury
Pine Ridge
Rev. Alfred Wright } Choctaws;
Byington

If you find it difficult to make out a reply on the first four topics, fully & accurately, please give what information may be within your reach, and such opinions as you may be able to form on the several points. It is not necessary to make your communication of great length. Brief statements will answer the purpose in view. } Cherokees.

letter
Rev. D. S. Butrick

Within a few days I have been incidentally informed that you have purchased and now hold a slave, with the intention, indeed, of freeing him when his labor for you shall have compensated for the price paid, of which intention, however, neither the negro nor he of whom you had him ~~he~~ is aware. If this be so, and it should become known to the abolitionists, it would do the Board great injury. The manner in which the matter would be represented & dwelt upon — the hard names by which the Board & its missionaries would be called, & the attempts to awaken odium & distrust, & to divert from contributions, would ~~[illegible]~~ throw very serious impediments in our way in all parts of New-England, N. York, & north of the Ohio. I hope you will inform me how the matter stands, & among your statements I shall hope to find either this — that you have done no such thing; or else this other — that the negro sustains the relation of slave no longer.

Very truly yours in the Gospel. D. Greene.

Missionary House. Boston
21 Nov. 1844.

Copies of the Circular on page 144 to the Rev. Ebr. Hotchkin, with similar remarks appended, were Nov. 21st 1844. sent to

Rev. Alfred Wright } Choctaws;
Rev. Cyrus Byington

Rev. S. A. Worcester.
Doct. Elizur Butler } Cherokees.
Jacob Hitchcock.

Rev. D. S. Butrick to see the letter of Mr. Hitchcock.

D. Greene.

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you and Mr. Hotchkin are [illegible] to [illegible] such a [illegible] [illegible] 6 years 13 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Your letter [illegible] of [illegible] is received. Pressure of other [illegible] [illegible] If you [illegible] the Treasury of the Board [illegible] annual allowance, [illegible] the case with the [illegible] and [illegible] Committee without delay. From that you [illegible] of the indebtedness of the Board and [illegible] receipts to meet the current expenses, you will learn how difficult it is for the Committee to make extra grants to any considerable amount.

As to a teacher for a free school near you, I do not see what we can do unless some of the teachers who have

[illegible]

Missionary House. Boston,
21 Nov. 1844.

Rev. C. Byington,
Choctaw Mission.

My Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 6th October is received. Pressure of other labors requires me to reply very briefly. If you need to draw on the Treasury of the Board beyond your ordinary annual allowance, Please state the case, with the amount that will be necessary, and I will bring the subject before the Committee without delay. From what you see of the indebtedness of the Board and the inadequacy of the current receipts to meet the current expenses, you will learn how difficult it is for the Committee to make extra grants to any considerable amount.

As to a teacher for a free school near you, I do not see what we can do unless some of the teachers who have

You can confer with your brethren & the agent on the subject and do as may there be thought expedient. With the salaries of the teachers the Choctaws have nothing to do, unless it be such as to trench on their funds and limit the number of pupils below their calculations. We must [illegible] rather support them as we do other assistant missionaries.

Very truly yours,
D. Greene

gone on with Mr. Hotchkin are suited to, & can be spared for such a work; or your boarding school can take day scholars with proper limitations. Taking boys to these would, I suppose, be objectionable. Perhaps some other plan may be devised by the mission or the Choctaws themselves, by which the wants of the people can be met & their children instructed.

We have understood from the Choctaw law establishing these schools & from the statement furnished the Committee some two years ago by yourself & your brethren that the Board would be expected to provide the teachers &c. & contribute to the support of each school, including the allowances to the teachers and other labourers, one fifth the amount appropriated to each school by the Choctaws, which, for your school, the Choctaw appropriation being, as we understand, $1,600 would be $320 annually. This is what the Committee expect to do. At the other stations where these schools are established, as they are brought into connection with the mission families, we have been given to understand that the expenses of the stations would not be much if at all increased, the families themselves performing the labors for the schools, for which this $320 is to be allowed. At your station, however, as this labor & responsibility for the school is to a great extent to be devolved on persons sent out expressly to it, we suppose that there will be a separate allowance made to that amount, over and above the ordinary allowance to your station.

You mention the appropriation for the school by the Choctaws as beginning with this current year. I had understood that Mr. Wright's and Mr. Kingsbury's began in January or March 1843, & that you would be entitled to the same; & thus have an amount sufficient for providing all necessary accommodations and carrying forward the school nearly up to the time when the next appropriation would be due. As I understand your present statement your school, if it begins now, must be running in debt for a whole year's expenditures, and so on hereafter, being a year behind hand, unless the Board pays up the arrears. This going on upon credit seems to me ~~[illegible]~~ not dignified or wise in any respect; nor does it seem to me advisable for the Board to step in & give the enterprise a setting out. It is a Choctaw undertaking. Let them carry it on, the Board doing what it has pledged itself to do, and no more, at present. I think the whole matter will get along easier in this than in any other manner. Unless there are serious objections to this mode of proceeding, it seems to me the school ought not to be opened for pupils, until the way shall be ~~opened~~ prepared to go forward, paying as you go. The Choctaws ought not to object, though the opening of the school should be somewhat delayed by it.

Missionary House. Bos

Miss Harriet Arms, 30th Nov. 18[illegible]

Conway, Mass.

Dear Madam,

By letters from Mr. Kingsbury we have recently learned that your health had become so far impaired that it had been deemed advisable for you to visit New England, with the hope that the quiet and comforts of your paternal dwelling and the invigorating atmosphere which surrounds it, may soon restore you to your accustomed health. Mr. Gooding also called on me a day or two since, informs me that you left him at Baltimore, and proceeded directly to Conway without visiting Boston. As I had not an opportunity to see and converse with you, I take the liberty just to say that you may and by the natives.

It appeared that we have sympathized with you under the debility and oftentimes suffering, in which you have prosecuted your labors as a teacher for some time past; & that in the step which you have now taken, we see no indication that you were disposed to shrink from your sphere of labor, while there was a prospect that you could occupy it longer with benefit to the Indians.

Mr. Kingsbury remarks, in a letter received a few days since, "Miss Arms has been an able, devoted, efficient, and acceptable laborer, and we are pained at the necessity of parting with her; but it becomes us to submit to the will of our heavenly Father. We hope her health m yet be restored, & that she may live long to labor in her Master's vineya

We should be glad if you would fur her with some testimonial of the ve favorable light in which her la are regarded by her missionary asso

Missionary House 185
Rev. Mr. J. Dunbar 9th Dec. 1846.

and by the natives.

Our Committee have had no feeling but those of entire approbation, relating to your character, deportment, and labors, while connected with the Choctaw mission. Our prayer is that your health may be fully restored; that you may yet know that your labors during the nearly three years past have been the means of great good to the Choctaws; & that the Lord will, in his own time and gracious providence, yet open the way for you to perform much service in building up his kingdom on the earth.

We shall be happy to learn how your health is, & to receive any communications which you may be disposed to make.

Please give my christian regards to your father, & believe me yrs very truly your friend in Christ.

David Greene

Missionary House. Bos
Rev. Messrs. J. Dunbar 9th Decr. 1846.
and T. E. Ranney,
Pawnee Mission,

Dear Brethren,

Your four letters, viz. Mr. Dunbar's of 9th Sept. & 9th Oct. and those of Mr. Ranney of the 9th & 15th Oct. have come to hand, as has also one from Mr. Allis of the 14th October. The paper containing the request of the Chiefs that you should remain has not reached me, nor that from Mr. Dunbar, mentioned as soon to come, containing a statement relative to his violating some law of the United States, relative to which the agent was about to complain to the Department. I will thank you to say to Mr. Allis that his letter is received & that I thank him for the statements and remarks which ~~he~~ it contains. Please say also that the Committee has no objections to his being associated with the mission at present, and that he may probably be permanently so ~~so~~ connected, if it ~~it~~ shall be thought expedient by yourselves. We do not know enough respecting the agent's objections to him, or how his coming into connection with the mission, under existing circumstances would affect its prospects.

The Committee, you may be assured, sympathize with you, dear Brethren, in the perplexing & painful circumstances in which you are placed. The cloud has come over the mission very unexpectedly, and from a quarter where we

[illegible] visit to [illegible] the natives. This work of reconnoitring a little [illegible] cannot be expected to be achieved without
many hardships & some perils. Perhaps no others who endure as good soldiers. D. G.

act & looking for it. From the feeling manifested between the Indians and the mission ~~the~~ by both Major Hamilton & Major Miller, the confidence they seemed to place in Mr. Dunbar, and their promptness in carrying effect the treaty of 1834, we had been led to hope that the agents of the government and the missionaries would harmoniously & efficiently co-operate in enlightening & saving the poor Pawnees. Such a collision as this we did not anticipate; nor do we now understand what charges the agent brings against you — what he supposes you to have done — nor what complaint he makes to the War Department — What does he allege that you have done which ~~can~~ is wrong? or what have you neglected to do which was incumbent on you? Why does he sympathize with the [illegible] & Gaston, while he is inimical to you? On these points we are altogether ignorant, and we are therefore quite unprepared to enter into the matter, except so far as it can be done by laying your statements before the Department. We may probably see in the report of the agent, which will soon be published with the President's message, what face he is disposed to put on the subject.

Our present plan is to lay your statements before the Secretary of War, if ~~we~~ we find on inquiry that his mind is prejudiced against the mission, or that any unfavorable step is likely to be taken. How we shall approach him, we are not quite decided. If circumstances here will in any manner permit I shall visit Washington in a few weeks, and with the aid of ~~some~~ friends in Congress, see what can be done. This I am the more inclined to from the fact we have two or three other matters which need to be attended to there. If I should not be able to go

[illegible] courage than we have them, so far as if you are driven away, there may be some fruit of all your toil at the last day. I hope to hear from you, [illegible] & remain myself yours, D. Greene.

myself, we shall inclose the documents to some our friends in Congress, who will be most likely to be trusted and attend faithfully and advantage to the subject. We suppose the several departments will not for some weeks get through with the burdens at the opening of the session for some weeks to c In the mean time I hope to hear more from you. We do all we can to have your other mission ~~[illegible]~~ pe and the whole matter adjusted rightly. Still there are difficulties in the way. Government & their agents do n estimate our objects as we do, nor do they fully enter our feelings and motives. The Government at Washingt often feel that they must confide in their agents, a bear them out in ~~[illegible]~~ their proceedings, especially if they are backed up by frontier men, of whom enough can be found to testify to any thing which shall be desired of them. We have had some experience of this kind in times past. The great difficulty is, as I suppose, that the frontier men generally, & the agents, usually selected from of these frontier men, entertain no real love for the [illegible] & no desire to see them improved or saved. If the Pawnees be [illegible] driven to the Rocky mountains, or into the Paci, never more be heard of, I fear they would not regret I fear that there is not much strong feeling, oppo [illegible], at Washington. In this lies the difficulty of doing for the improvement of the Indians, where we in any manner upon the government. They are in a ve condition. God can help & save them; and he can enable as he has done heretofore, to promote their temporal and spiritual being. We will pray & hope for his interposition in the instance. — So far as we can learn from your state we do not see but that you have pursued a discreet and course. I think it possible you may at times have given vent to feelings, and spoke in a manner not so con- [illegible] respectful as is desirable. Be cool & self possessed, perfectly kind & respectful — do not speak in a hurry either to say or do. The [illegible] is generally safe & truly christian policy. Hold on to your station & take care of your own hearts in these agitating times, & of the Soul

Missionary House. Boston,
16th Dec. 1844.

Dr. Thos. S. Williamson
Lac qui Parle

My Dear Sir

Yours of the 15th Oct. reached me on the 11th November, embracing the list of articles which you request may be purchased for you. This we will endeavor to have attended to soon, and the articles shipped in season to reach St. Louis by the first of April as you desire. The articles purchased & others forwarded will I hope, meet your wants as well as those heretofore been sent. You may be sure that it affords us no small satisfaction to learn that the supplies we send are just what our mission families need and do really accommodate and satisfy them. We sometimes get ~~some~~ unkind remarks in return for what we send, and that too when we have done the best we could in view of all the information within our reach.

Slow must be the progress of this great work of evangeliz

It is no small relief to learn from you more certainly that the case of Mr. Renville is not likely to occasion your mission any serious difficulty. It seemed to me, so far as I understood it, to be one, both in its various bearings, exceedingly well adapted to perplex and embarrass you, and possibly to affect seriously the prospects of your mission. But all these things are under the control of God's overruling providence, and when his purpose is to carry forward a work, he will open the way and remove all obstacles. So we have found it in many instances in connection with our missionary work, & not very unfrequently have those occurrences, which seemed most ominous of evil & filled us with the most concern, proved, in the end, to be just the things adapted to give progress and stability to the work.

Your account of your [illegible] & your schools are encouraging. How is it with the state of your church?

Slow must be the progress of this great work of evangelizing the world, without more powerful out-pourings of the Spirit of God than ~~we~~ have been granted hitherto. Do we aim directly & steadily enough at the heart and conscience of the heathen? Do we pray and lean upon God aright? Is our deportment and example & and daily influence upon them sufficiently Christian? Do we show love for them and care enough for their souls? How assiduously ought we to labor to clear our own souls in this matter.

Some time since I wrote Mr. Huggins, giving the approbation of the Comm. to the journey proposed by him to Ohio, which I trust he duly received.

Please give my kind regards to Mrs. Williamson & all your associates and believe me to be very truly
yours &c in the gospel,
D. Greene

Missionary House.
Rev. Stephen R. Riggs Boston: 16 Dec. 1844.
Sioux Mission

My Dear Sir

Yours of the 3d Oct. is received; and we are glad to hear of the progress you have been able to make in getting your buildings & other things about your station into a comfortable state. May the Lord now open the way and enable you with all your hearts to enter into the work of preaching the Gospel to the Sioux and gathering them ~~in~~ into the fold of Christ. Supposing we should make it the subject of special inquiry whether there is any defect in your plans & manner of prosecuting ~~of~~ your labors, or in the state of your hearts or the character of your intercourse with the Indians, which causes those powerful & divine influences to be withheld, which are indispensable to success in ~~[illegible]~~ your work among such a people. If there is any thi ~~thing~~ defective or wrong in our missions generally, in which they departhe manner and spirit from the apostolic model, it must be, I think, more than any where else, in our missionaries not making sufficient effort to bring the truths of the *New Testament* into direct and effectual contact with the heart and conscience of the heathen. Perhaps we are too much, or rather, disproportionally employed in laying a *broad foundation* — in *prospective* work, and not enough in forcing, as it were, the individuals before us — the first we meet with — into the kingdom — in bringing them in *now*. We are writing to our missionaries in British India, Siam & China to this effect. One of the objects of Dr. Anderson's visit to the Mediterranean had reference to a change on this point. You have not quite so many temptations to err or fall short in this respect as those missionaries have to whom are intrusted large printing establishments, extensive school systems and seminaries &c. Still I suppose there will ever be temptations enough to go in all ways except the right — to adopt any

in form but few stations we have not yet apportioned out the several stations.
we shall be obliged to follow last years appropriation nearly. —— With my best regards
to Mrs R. & Mr & Mrs Hopkins I remain truly
yours, D. Greene

other course than that which will most effectually undermine the kingdom of Satan and build up that of Christ. But I must not dwell longer on these points.

As to your expenditures let me say that we should have been very glad, if you could have got along comfortably for a less amount than you have drawn for, but we see no reason to think that you have not been guided by good judgment and a due regard to economy in your plans and labors. Indeed we have regarded your mission as having been highly exemplary in these respects from the beginning, and we trust that yourself and your associates will maintain your character in these respects with our committee. What we draw from the government for Indian Schools we have thrown into the sum allowed for the expenses of the mission generally, we showing to the Govt. that on certain schools we do expend the amount received or more.

Your estimates for next year will I presume be allowed. An aggregate for the Indian missions has been agreed upon, but as estimates have, for some reason or other, come

The following

Missionary House. Boston,
16th Decr. 1844.

Rev. Samuel W. Pond,
St. Peters,

My Dear Sir,

I have your favor of 10th September, which should have been acknowledged some weeks ago, had not a multiplicity of other duties prevented. But when I commence a letter to you little occurs to me which it is important to write you of a business nature. Your work is comparatively simple, you have become well accustomed to it, and you are aware of the views of the Committee generally in regard to the manner of prosecuting it. So that writing you seems almost a matter of form. Still it is highly important that this intercourse should be kept up, that you should be aware that you are remembered in our thoughts, and in our prayers, that we feel a deep ~~int~~ interest in your work and in your success; & that we are ready, to the extent of our power, to encourage and aid you. We know that you have difficulties to contend with, & that the most disheartening and paralyzing of them all is the, ~~[illegible]~~ impossibility of obtaining free & steady access to the Indians and their apathy in view of the truth when it is pressed upon them. Notwithstanding all this, you must not feel that you are wasting your lives, or that the Lord does not design to accomplish any thing in that part of his vineyard. He is trying your patience and zeal, your faith & love. I trust you will not be found wanting. You may, indeed, have more & more convincing evidence of your own impotence; but this must only make you lean the more entirely and confidingly on God. Prayer may be the great instrumentality you are to use for accomplishing your work.

I am glad to learn that the experiment in writing the Sioux language has resulted so favorably, and that you have an orthography so conducive to the easy learning the art of reading. Whatever sets their minds at work and sets knowledge into them must tend to elevate them. Your statements relative to the success of the temperance movement in your vicinity are also encouraging. Even those bands near the Mississippi are are not beyond the reach of all good influences. Your observation relative to the increase of the number of the Indians seems to corroborate that of Doct. Williamson. It is not unlikely that the Sioux are the most numerous tribe of Indians in North America. How great and desirable an achievement it would be, if this numerous tribe, with all their vigor and activity, might be reclaimed from their savage & wandering habits & become an enlightened, moral, & christian people – a monument of the power of God & his truth – and of the efficacy of missionary labors. May the Lord accomplish all this, and cause your labors & those of your associates to conduce to such a result.

With my kind christian regards to your wife & your brother & his family, I remain very truly yours D. Greene.

Missionary House Boston,
23d Decr 1844.

Mr. G. T. Sproat.
Lapointe.

My Dear Sir,

The catalogue of your school with the report and the specimens of drawings by your boys, have reached me and been lying sometime on hand without acknowledgement. I supposed that navigation on lake Superior would have ceased before a reply could reach you, & so I have been deferring a letter expecting to send by the Falls of St. Croix.

If you had sent us a description of your several mission buildings & how they are occupied &c, ~~and~~ we would have the picture engraved & inserted in the Herald or Dayspring. Perhaps we may do it even without the description. I will thank you or one of your associates to forward such a description of your premises, as brief and at the same time intelligible, as you may be able to give. It would add much to the interest of the cut, and its usefulness, if we should ~~put~~ have it engraved. The drawing is quite distinct, and in other respects altogether respectable. Was it drawn originally by the Indian boy, or is it a copy? If he has advanced in his art so as to be able to make a more perfect picture now, than he was when he drew the other, he may send us a new draft. A good sketch of a real Indian lodge, or a collection of them, such as you have at La Pointe, or even [illegible] of the more unsophisticated Indians further from the influence of civilization, would be an interesting object for our publications; more especially so, if it was a sketch of ~~the~~ a lodge where ~~an~~ some interesting event occurred, which might be described in connection with the cut, or where some scene was ~~an~~ witnessed, or some person rescued, worthy of notice. So a sketch of an

Give my affectionate and Christian regards to Mrs. S. and all your associates; and believe me to be very truly yours
D. Greene

interesting pieces of natural scenery, with a description, especially if there are interesting incidents ~~are~~ associated with it. I hope you will not fail to send us sketches of this sort occasionally.

I am glad to learn that you are so much encouraged in respect to your school, & trust your faith will hold out until the Lord shall bestow upon it a greater blessing than you now dare to hope for. Some of your pupils, I see, remain in school only a month or two. For this changefulness I suppose that you & your associates, like other missionary laborers among the Indians, have been unable to devise any remedy. How much these Indians act in regard to us, as we act in regard to God. What fine opportunities we give them to become intelligent, civilized, and socially cultivated, if they would only avail themselves of them! So, what precious opportunities God provides for our spiritual improvement and happiness in this life & ~~fo~~ attaining to blessedness & glory in the world to come, if we would only take advantage of them! God's patience holds out. Why should not ours.

Missionary House. Boston;
24th Decr. 1844.

Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury.
Choctaw Mission.

My Dear Sir.

Your two letters of October 22^d & 29th, relating principally to the case of Miss Annis, have come to hand. Mr. Goodell called on me some weeks since & from him I learned that Miss Annis left him at Baltimore, where he was detained some time on business, and proceeded directly to Conway. I have not yet seen her or heard from her. Soon after I was informed that she had come to Conway, I wrote her & her father a friendly letter, remarking on her missionary character and labors as you suggested, and requested her to write me, if she had any thing to communicate. Nothing has been received from her. It was, I presume, best that she should withdraw for the present from her missionary work. The Sharps reinforce the [illegible] Station will

have sent by a will we trust, meet all
your wants, even if they should ne
petition. By a ~~late~~ letter from Mr. Byin
ton, received to day, I learn that they, un
the conduct of Mr. Hotchkin, had reached t
station. If they should all do well, as we
hope, they will be a blessing to the Chocta

What class of the Choctaws are they wh
are taking these unrighteous measures rela
slavery? How large a portion of the tribe feel
thus? Who or what puts them up to this
course? How happens it, that when religio
intelligence, & a better knowledge of mutual
rights are prevailing among them, they
are becoming more illiberal and unjust
to the African race among them? I fear
a good deal that, between the working of the abo-
litionists ~~here~~ hereabouts and the enact-
ments of the Choctaws themselves, your operations
will by & by become embarrassed & the cheer-
ing prospects of the mission become clouded.
The influences & tendencies of slavery, especially
on the feeling and character of the slave-
holders, ~~themselves~~ seem to be more & more de-
veloping themselves, till the whole system will

soon become too odious to be endured. The abolitionist is goading the slaveholder on to this, and in this manner, if in no other, he is likely to help bring down upon the system the reprobation of the whole really Christian world. To my two letters to you on the subject of slavery I shall hope to receive answers in due time.

As you are permitted to increase the number of your churches and members, we trust there is actually the advance in the piety & christian character & influence which is indicated.

You must do what you can to get Mr. Byington's new boarding school well launched. He seems to think it a very burdensome undertaking. The person who takes charge of the establishment as ~~Sup~~ manager & steward will, I think, need many of those suggestions & counsels which your experience in such matters will enable you to give. I hope you will look after them as you may be able, in a friendly way.

Please give my best regard to Mrs Kingsbury & all at your station.
Very respectfully & truly yours. D. Greene.

Missionary House Boston,

Rev. Henry H. Spaulding, 25th December, 1844.

Oregon Mission.

My Dear Sir,

Your letter of Aug. 26th 1843, came to hand on the 11th ult. Relative to the inconsistency which you suppose exists between the contents of my letter of February 26th & April 28th, 1842, I would merely remark, that if all the circumstances were before your mind the appearance of inconsistency would probably cease. The order of things was, I think, exactly this. In consequence of certain letters written by ~~you~~ the members of your mission, our Committee came to the decisions communicated to yourself and other members of the mission in my letter of February 26th. Letters were soon after received from your mission giving a different representation of the state of affairs, and also stating that ~~if~~ the mission had decided that if instructions should ~~come~~ be received from the Committee requiring the discontinuance of the Mission &c., these instructions would not be acted on until the mission should receive further instructions, given by the Committee after learning of this altered state of things in the mission. This information was laid before the Committee and as the result of their considering the subject in this new aspect, I wrote my letter to you of April 28th, & also wrote to Doct. Whitman at the same time & to substantially the same purport, the letters from the mission having led us to infer that you would retain your place and go on with your work till this second action of the Committee should be made known to you. As to the mode of conveyance, I would merely say that both mine to yourself & that to Doct. W were designed to be, & I presume were, forwarded from St. Louis across the Mountains, but failed to reach you; while the duplicates, sent by Cape Horn, went on to their destination, though almost a year behind the time when the overland originals should have found their way to you.

As to your remarks under date of April 8th, ~~and~~ relating to the letters forwarded by Doct. Whitman, I hardly know what reply to make. So far as their consistency with one another & with those previously sent, is concerned, I can only say that I think they were a fair expression of what were the views of the Committee, after having given the best consideration they could to all the communications received from the mission & its several members. These communications up to the time when the Committee voted to discontinue the southern branch of the mission, taken together

175

seemed to them decidedly to require that step. To think of an investigation of the case at that distance, or of waiting till letters could go from the Comt. to the Mission, & then to have the matter canvassed by the mission, & their result sent to the Comm., & their action go back to the mission, requiring, in all probability, a period of three years, seemed entirely out of the question. In the peculiar circumstances of the case there did seem to be such an amount of testimony, & testimony of such a kind, & from such persons, as to call on the Comm. to decide as they did, without going into a further hearing of the case. Subsequently, as more testimony came in, the Committee were led to change their views, to defer carrying their former ~~decision~~ vote into effect, and then to give their sanction to the mission going on as before. In all this, in view of the testimony which the Comm. had before them at the second step, and considering too that it is only at distant intervals that communications can be sent to your mission, & that when conveyances are ready we must act or have a long time to pass, they think their course has been consistent. How many of our correspondence has failed to reach yours, & what effect ~~these~~ filling up these chasms would have upon the character of the correspondence in this respect, I cannot say. As we are all liable to forget & mistake, it is quite possible that there may be inconsistencies, ~~th~~ even if we do not discover them.

As to what was said in my letter respecting defects in your character & temperament, or errors in your proceedings, let me say that I simply mentioned things, which, with the whole correspondence before me, I supposed might exist, and in respect to which you needed to watch yourself & be on your ~~[illegible]~~ guard. Your letter to which I am now replying, more than all other communications from your mission, convinces me that on some of these very points you ~~[illegible]~~ need to be especially watchful. But why should a ~~[illegible]~~ Christian disciple be offended because a brother, so distant that he cannot confer with him face to face, writes him, as kindly and goodnaturedly as he can, that he is probably liable to err in these ways, and urges him to be on his guard? In my correspondence with some of the members of your mission in times past, when they implied that you had probably written unfavorably in regard to them, I ~~th~~ was happy in being able to say that the fault finding was all on their side, & that you had never written severely of them. I am regret that now, after Mr. Gray and others have left the mission, and the strifes in which they took a part have subsided, and your mission is now going on happily, ~~that~~ you should indulge in a strain of remark towards them, which seems ~~to~~ me (I may wholly mistake the state of mind which gave rise to it,) to be unkind, unforgiving, & of course, unchristian. Should they see your remarks, they probably would pronounce them to be as unfounded & cruel, as you allege theirs concerning you to ~~be~~ have been. Allow me also, Dear Brother, to say, (and be assured that I do it as good-naturedly as I could were I sitting by your side, with nothing but the look and tone of Christian love,) that your letter seems to me to be greatly wanting in courteousness and civility both to the Com. & to myself. I have now no reference to any other relation than that in which we stand as Christian brethren; nor to any other courteousness than what is due from one Christian friend writing to another. I cannot see that any thing which we have said or done ~~can justify~~ could have have given just cause for such a strain of remark. Is it ~~[illegible]~~ ~~to~~ consistent with Christian meekness and love?

But I am forgetting how long a time will have elapsed from the time of your writing the letter I fore this will meet your eye, and how scenes will have faded away, & all the circumstances and feelings connected with them will have passed away: & of course forgetting how unprofitable these lines of mine may so probably be. I will follow this theme no longer.

You may be sure that we rejoice to hear of your success, both in changing the social habits of the Indians and in bringing them, by the Spirit of God, to embrace the Gospel and lead a Christian life. We rejoice especially, that in this latter respect, there has been so great an advance since we last heard from your station; and that the prospect is so fair that great temporal and spiritual blessing will be conferred on that unhappy race through your labors. May the Lord enable you to judge rightly, in all respects as to what will most effectually advance his kingdom and the present & future well being of the Indians. The Lord has in a remarkable manner raised yourself, wife, & 2 children from the very gates of death, and given you comfortable health. May this be wholly for his service.

On two other points in your letter I ought perhaps to add some further remarks.

In relation to efforts for civilizing the Indians, let me say that the Committee have never given your mission instructions unfavorable to this. They have ever regarded it as important, and supposed the missionary to a savage people should labor to promote it, both ~~on the ground of~~ for its own sake, & on ~~the ground~~ account of its bearing on the introduction and establishment of Christian institutions among them. Still, the missionary's great work is with the souls & spiritual interests of the people he goes to.

What we have said relative to the self-supporting missionaries is substantially this, that the affairs of our mission and theirs should not be entangled, & that each should stand independently on its own foundation; so that the workings and results of each plan might be seen.

As to the carrying away of mission property by those who have left your mission, let me say that we have never been informed, till your letter was received, that those individuals took with them any thing more than the mission authorized them to take. You do not state facts so specifically that any action could be had upon it.

With kind Christian regards to yourself & Mrs. Spalding, and to the Christian Indians around you, I remain very truly yours.

D. Greene.

Missionary House, Boston,
25th Dec. 1844.

Rev. Frederick Ayer,
Red Lake.

My Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 8th August, containing the answers to my several inquiries respecting your location & the history of your station, reached me on the 26th September. The information I am very glad to receive, as it gives some definiteness and certainty to what was before indistinct and unreal. Some years since I read Harmon's Narrative of a residence & travels in the regions north & north-west of you, which gave me an insatiable desire to wander over those almost boundless & desolate regions; and even now, if I might have my choice, & no considerations of duty would decide the the question, I think if the choice were given me, I would much prefer making a tour to Fort Albany, Fort York, Fort Churchill & Athabasca, Slave, & Great Bear Lakes, than

to visit the most famous capitals and other
cities of Europe. There would undoubtedly
be exposures & hardships, & some perils and suf-
fering to be encountered; but still I should
like it: and if some of our ministers, wea-
ried with the labors & cares of their studies
& parish ~~[illegible]~~ duties, would take their gun and
pack, & make, in company with some
traders party, a ~~be~~ trip to Slave lake
or to the mouth of the Oregon river, it would
probably contribute much more to the restora-
tion of health and vigor than a year's res-
idence in England & France. Still, it is
little probable that my love for roaming
deserts will ever ~~be~~ carry me even ~~[illegible]~~ to Red
Lake though I should certainly take great
pleasure in making such a visit.

But to the topics of your letter. The Committee,
although they would not probably have thought it ad-
visable to commence a station so far in advance
of the others as yours is; yet as you have begun the
work, and all appears favorable for usefulness, would
not wish you to abandon the place without further
trial. We hope it may appear before another
year, even, shall pass away, that the Lord led you
to your present location to perform a great work
for the salvation of those Indians. To the sum

[illegible] their courage and a peace offering
[illegible] in his time. —— With Christian regards
[illegible] you. I remain very truly yours D G

which you name as requisite for your support, the Committee will not object. Most of your provisions we suppose you will, of course, raise or obtain from the Red River Settlement. If you can comfortably to yourself & family, and without withdrawing your attention & labor too much from your missionary work, bring your expenses within $250, we shall be glad, as we have urgent calls enough for all the money we are furnished with. If you go to $300 we shall not complain.

The articles you sent for have been purchased and forwarded to Sault Ste Marie, as you requested. We suppose they went no further than that place last fall. An invoice has, I presume, been sent to you. Here let me remark that we receive from time to time letters from Northern Ohio, in which it is stated that the impression prevails to some extent there, that yourself & the Board are hardly on friendly terms; that the Board does not provide suitably for your support, & that owing to this yourself & family are often in circumstances of destitution & suffering; and that special donations are sought for them among the friends of missions to supply this deficiency. This impression is said to be made by your letters. This I do not suppose to be true; your feelings & language must, I suppose, be misunderstood or ~~[illegible]~~ misrepresented. As the Board, & perhaps the missionary cause generally, may suffer somewhat by this state of things, though I doubt not that it is without any fault on your part, it may be well for you, if you have opportunity, to write a ~~words~~ word to your Ohio friends which may help to rectify this state of things. We shall hope to have a full and seasonable report from your station next summer. Our prayer shall be that the Spirit of the Lord will give you access to the hearts of the Indians & bring many of them into the fold of Christ. How good to know that those solitudes

Missionary House. Boston,
26th Dec. 1844.

Mr. Rudolph F. Kelker,
Harrisburg, Penn.

Dear Sir

In reply to your favor of the 23d permit me to say that any box or other package, or letter which is to be sent to the missionaries of the Board, by way of Boston, should be superscribed with the name of the person for whom it is designed, and addressed to the care of Henry Hill Esqr. Missionary House, Boston. We always forward letters & packages by the earliest safe opportunity known to us. We pay all postage and freight beyond this. Probably you can find forwarding agents in Harrisburg to whom you could pay the freight to Boston, though I am not acquainted with the arrangements of these forwarding companies. When freight or postage is not paid on packages & letters received here, we pay.

Very respectfully & truly
Yours D. Greene

If you should send a box of articles to
the Rev. Dyer Ball, Hong Kong, China
writing him at the same time what
you desire in return, I think you
request would be attended to. Mr. B.
wife has lately deceased. He has two
daughters nearly grown to womanh
besides some smaller children, I ther
I mention this, that you may be
able to know what articles will
appropriate. You will remember a
~~that~~ they are in a warm clima
Articles in a box, & letters would reac
the missionaries in China as early, if s
to A. Merwin, 151 Nassau Street New-
York, as if sent to Boston. Mr. M. is a
agent, & will give what is intrusted to
him all necessary attention.

Very respectfully & truly
Yours D. Greene

Missionary House. Boston;
4th January. 1845.

Rev. Jonathan Leavitt,
Providence. R.I.

My Dear Sir,

I am very much ashamed not to have acknowledged your letter of September 10th, received at Worcester, and the very generous donation from your congregation which accompanied it. The hurry of business which followed the meeting of the Board caused it to be neglected for a few days at that time; and afterwards it became mixed with other papers and has escaped my notice. I intended also that more use should be made of the excellent example your people set in this matter — excellent, not merely in regard to the amount of the contribution sent, but more especially in regard to the feeling of responsibility which they manifested, & the disposition to look at and fairly discuss their own personal duty on this subject. What seems to me to be wanting at the present time in our churches, more, perhaps, than any thing else, in order to a great increase of the donations to the missionary cause, is that pastors and churches would spontaneously and earnestly ~~take~~ enter upon the consideration of what this great work demands & what ~~is~~ is their ability & their duty; — that they would set themselves to work — let their own hearts & consciences spur them on and not let the impulse be so much ab extra. Let them do, in short, as a company of business men do in regard to a railroad or a commercial enterprise. The effort would be much more cheerfully & satisfactorily made, and would be carried much farther, with less feeling

your four congregations. May the Lord be with them and prepare the hearts of so many hearers to hear. Of this you will hear from Dr. Tucker before long.

Very truly yours,
D. Greene

of being hindered or dragged into it, than would be under the influence of an appeal or exhortation, or argument from an agent. I verily believe that, if all the churches in the land, which act with the Board, could be brought, under the influence of their respective pastors & a few of the warmest hearted friends of missions in them, to discuss this subject in full meetings, talk over the condition & wants of the world, their own obligations to Christ, & what they are able & ought to do for him & the heathen, the result would be a more than doubling of their contributions during the coming year.

On this point I intended to make a speech to the hundreds of pastors at Worcester, taking your letter as a text and an illustration; but it was to be done near the close of the meeting; and other business and the remarks of other speakers wore away the time, so that I was limited to a few minutes, & scarcely went into the subject more fully than I have now done. I beg you to assure your people that the Board are not unmindful of their generous cooperation. — Dr. Anderson & Mr. N. Adams are calculating on being in Providence Sabbath after next (12th inst.) to preach &

Missionary House. Boston
4th January, 1845

Rev. Asher Bliss
Cattaraugus.

My Dear Sir,

Yours of Dec. 23d is received. The periodicals which you write are all arranged according to your directions. The Penny Gazette, as Mr. Hill thinks, (though I do not know that your letters have been examined to ascertain,) was sent in conformity with your request. This, however, is of little consequence.

We are glad to learn in this time of spiritual dearth almost all over our land ~~that~~ there are ~~there~~ are some favorable things to be told of among the Indians. From the Oregon we hear of 20 or 30 about being received to the church. Among the Choctaws the last year or two has been a harvest time of souls and the indications of the presence of the Spirit still continue, & the churches are growing, it is strong in numbers, intelligence, & the Christian graces. And even among you Indians now and then one is drawn over from the heathen party to Christ, and then again an apostate is hopefully reclaimed. We don't think enough of individual souls - their value & the great work effected when one of them is reclaimed. We are not enough in earnest to save them, nor thankful enough when we see evidence of their conversion. We like to do things on a larger scale, & are sometimes inclined to be dissatisfied ~~that~~ greater results don't follow our labors, instead of ~~being~~ being thankful ~~that those~~ persons so unfaithful & sinful as ourselves are made the vehicles of any such spiritual blessings to our fellow men.

We are glad to learn that you have an encouraging congregation, and that your schools are in operation, and that Miss Adams has so far recovered as to be able to join your company again. and engage in those labors to which she is so much attached. May her return be attended with rich blessings from God on those whom she may teach.

You do not say whether Mr. Bradley is still with you or not. We have not heard of his departure from the station, though his last letter induced us to suppose that he would leave it before this time. We should be glad to know where he is & what doors are open before him for comfortably supporting his family & doing good.

We would join with you in praying & hoping for a divine influence to descend upon the Indians around you. In this time of their changes, & as they are getting ~~their~~ ~~[illegible]~~ relations to one another & to the new circumstances in which they are placed adjusted, they greatly need the influences of the Spirit [illegible] their hearts, [illegible] ready to [illegible] others [illegible]. Wait on the Lord. [illegible] remember me kindly to Mrs. [illegible] Bless[illegible]

Very truly yours, D. Greene.

Missionary House, Boston,
31 January, 1845.

Rev. Timothy E. Ranney
Pawnee Mission.

My Dear Sir,

Yours of the 24th Dec. is received. Since I last wrote you on the 9th of Dec. I have spent a week at Washington and requested Mr. Crawford, Commissioner of Indian Affairs to read me what your Agent Col. Miller had written him relative to the Mission, which he did. It did not seem to have made much impression on his mind, and he expressed the opinion that the difficulty between the Agent and the missionaries would soon pass away, & ~~that~~ it was not best for him to do any thing in regard to it. I conversed with him relative to leaving copies of your letters with him, & told him I would do so, if he desired it; but as I did not feel ready to go into any formal impeachment of the Agent, I thought it not best to leave the letters at that time, but told him that if he should receive any thing more from the Agent, or if any action was to be had on the subject, I should hope to be informed

P.S. Your statement of expenditures is satisfactory. The publications you send for will be forwarded to you. D.G.

visit reasonably & give me an opportunity to hear the missionaries defended. This he promised he would do. I went into the nature of the difficulties to some extent in the conversation & explained to him wherein I supposed the agent to be mistaken. Mr. Crawford seems to be candid and kindly disposed. If the agent is determined to carry his point against you, I suppose he can find or make evidence enough against you, which, however untrue or absurd it is, you will find it difficult, if not impossible, to refute to the satisfaction of those before whom the case must be heard. We will do what we can. But from the manner in which things worked in one or two similar cases, we cannot be certain that the matter will be fairly adjusted. Your great dependence must be on the Lord. Look to him to overturn & overrule in your behalf, & in mercy to the poor Indians, who are to be the principal sufferers from the misdeeds of the agent, & from the interruption of missionary labors among them. As to yourselves the result will be of little consequence.

I have conferred with our Committee on the subject, & my mind is now nearly decided to forward you these letters, one from Mr. Dunbar, & one from Mr. Allis, & let Mr. Crawford see just how the matter appears to you. This will prepare him to see in its proper light, the matters which will be brought before him, probably, as the result of the investigation going on by order of the Superintendent, Mr. Harvey, at St. Louis. I regret not having any explanation of the passage in Mr. Dunbar's letter in which he speaks of having in one instance designedly violated the laws of the United States. Standing in that naked form it looks badly in a document which it is important for us to use. Probably a few lines from him would put the right face upon the matter.

In these scenes you must keep cool & self possessed. Let every thing you say, or write, or do, be such as will bear to be reviewed before the world, as well as before God. Keep your conscience, judgment, & the Lord Jesus Christ on your side, and all will come right in the end. May you be guided & protected from above. We pray for you.

With Christian love to Mrs. R. & all your associates.

I remain very truly yours

D. Greene.

Missionary House. Boston
31 Jan. 1845

Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury
Choctaw Mission

My Dear Sir

Your letters of the 4th, 12th, & 27th December, together with what you write relative to your freeing certain slaves, are received. What you write respecting the slaves is perfectly satisfactory to me, & I trust it will be so to all who can have any reasonable hope of satisfying on this troublesome subject. A copy of what you have written I will have sent to Miss Ames.

Respecting help for your station I cannot write you so positively as I could wish. When yours of the 4th Dec. came to hand Miss Ames wrote that she could probably obtain a female teacher in Conway if we desired it. I immediately requested her to obtain & forward testimonials. From that time I was obliged to be absent from Boston a fortnight Jan.— before my return a-letter was received from Miss A. informing us that the young lady on whom she had calculated, had decided not to go. I then wrote to another who had been named to us, & from her I am daily expecting an answer; & from the delay of a week, during which she has had my letter, I hope she is seriously considering the matter & will go. Mr. Gooding is expected here in a few days, but may perhaps be detained till the 10th or 15th February. If the one now referred to does not decide to go, we have another in view, who may, in the emergency, consent to go. We shall try hard for her.

We hear of no young man for you, & know not where to look for such an one as you need.

It seems to me that you have not been fairly dealt by in the distribution of the company carried out by Mr. Hotchkiss. One or two, at least, were added to the Marietta band, after what I wrote to Mr. Byington relation to the number to which he would be entitled, while the removal of Miss C. was

Missionary House, Boston;

had increased your claims. If you donot receive ~~supp~~ help by Mr. Gooding, & Mrs Bissell cannot go on in the School, and no other arrangement can be made for keeping it up consistently with a due regard to health, I do not see but Miss Hale must leave the neighborhood school at Stockbridge & take the instruction of your boarding school; as it is much more important that ~~the~~ your boarding school should not be suspended, or in any manner neglected, than ~~that~~ the Stockbridge neighborhood school should not be. Cannot Mr. Bissell aid in teaching your school in connection with his wife. There may be objections to this of which I am not aware. If you need Miss Hale I think you must have her. Mr. Byington must consent to give her up and have the School she is now teaching disbanded for a time, if necessary. I am quite sure that a female can ~~better~~ be spared either from Mr. Byington's or Mr. Hotchkiss ~~than~~ without leaving either of those families as destitute & as much oppressed with labor as your teachers now are. Still we hope to send a teacher for you.

I intend to write again by Mr. Gooding. — Very respectfully & truly

Yours, D. Greene.

197

Missionary House, Boston,
1 Feb. 1845.

Miss Harriet Avery
Conway, Mass.

Dear Madam,

Yours of the 17th of January is received, & I have written to the Rev. Mr. Chipman of Athol, inquiring respecting Miss Spooner, and requesting him if he thinks her a suitable person to engage in the proposed work, to communicate with her, and prepare the way for her going out immediately, if she is disposed to do so. I hope soon to hear of the result. Still I fear we shall fail to secure any one to return with Mr. Goodings, as he is daily expected here, & may not be disposed to postpone his journey many days. The brethren at the other stations seem to have taken possession of Mr. [illegible] company, without much consultation — to the anxiety of Mr. Kingsbury's station, while he seems to have been too public-spirited & accommodating to be ~~[illegible]~~ tenacious of what was really due to himself & family & school. If no one is obtained to go with Mr. Gooding, a different distribution must be made of the teachers already in the Mission.

Inclosed you have a copy of a communication from Mr. Kingsbury, relating to a colored man in his family, which he requested me to forward to you, supposing ~~that~~ it might not be fully known to yourself, & would, if known ~~and~~ be interesting to you & your family friends.

Very truly your friend in Christ.

D. Greene.

Missionary House, Boston,
11th Feb. 1845.

Rev. Cyrus Byington,
Choctaw Mission.

My Dear Sir,

Mr. Hill has shown me yours of the 10th Jan'y. From that it does not appear that you had received mine to you of the 21 November, relating to the same point on which you write to Mr. Hill. All we can say on the subject is, that it seems to us proper that the school fund should bear the travelling expenses of the teachers; if it can be charged with them without postponing the opening of the schools so long as seriously to dissatisfy the Choctaws on the one hand, or causing you to run into debt, on the other; neither of which would the Committee wish you to do. We have supposed that the allowance for your school began at the same time with those for the schools at Wheelock and Pine Ridge; and that a sufficient amount would have accumulated before this time, to meet these incidental expenses occurring at the outset.

By letters recently received from

Mr. Kingsbury we learn that his school is in an exigency, and is likely to fail before the year shall expire, unless he can have another teacher, or the family, by overworking themselves shall attempt to carry it forward with very inadequate instruction & care. His station seems to be much weaker, in respect to laborers, than any other. We have been trying to find a teacher, to take the place of Miss Arm who might go out with Mr. Gooding, who is now daily expected here on his way to the Choctaw country: but after applying to three, we have failed to secure any, principally, I suppose, because the time for preparation is so short. It is now in vain to look further, with the expectation of sending by Mr. Gooding. I have written him that, if it shall be necessary, as I presume it must, if his school is to be continued, one of the teachers from your station or Mr. Wright, or Mr. Hotchkin, must be removed to his. It is better that the day school taught by Miss Hall should be discontinued, than that his boarding school should be. You must accommodate each other as well as you can till next fall, when we can, if need be send one or two more teachers.

Yours of the 29th Nov. is received and the articles have been forwarded I suppose.

With christian regard to Mrs. Byington, Miss Hall, & all your associates, I remain yours &c.

D. Greene.

Missionary House, Boston,
14th Feb. 1846.

Rev. Saml. A. Worcester,
Park Hill, Cher. Na.

My Dear Sir,

Too long a time has elapsed since yours of the 5th Dec. was received to have it still remaining on hand, unanswered. Absence from Boston and new calls for time and attention constantly occurring have ~~[illegible]~~ caused the delay.

A tenor viol has been purchased and forwarded to you, complete, as you desired, I suppose. As to an instrument for your daughter I am quite at a loss. I have inquired at a music store & of some of our musical professors, but get nothing very satisfactory. They say a guitar is the best, but that you object to. The Accordion is, with some good sounds, somewhat limited in its range, and very liable to get out of order. What are called very good instruments can be purchased for $10. The Melodeon, an instrument of the same general character, is larger & has more compass, being about 20 or 24 inches long, 10 or 12 wide, & perhaps 6 high, as it lies on a table before the performer. The keys are arranged and played ~~the~~ like those of the organ, while the pressure of the arm on the top supplies the wind. The tones must resemble those of the Accordion, and the liability to get out of tune is not so great. I am told that there is no great difficulty in repairing & tuning either. There is another instrument called Seraphine, about 3 feet long, 18 inches wide & 9 or 10 high, which stands on legs like a small piano. The foot of the performer works a lever which supplies the wind. This is a better instrument than the former, but is not "portable" in the sense in which I presume you mean. The cost is something like $50. That of the Melodeon is about $30. These are the results of my inquiries hitherto. I will inquire further, and inform you of the result, if of any importance. Perhaps you may decide to have one of them.

In Latin we find nothing better than Andrews First Lessons. Goodrich's is out of fashion. Andrews embraces grammar, reading lessons & dictionary. Gardiner's Abridgement of Leverett's Latin Dictionary is ~~thus~~ the one most in use here, and is regarded as an improvement on Ainsworth & Young, & will probably best meet your want.

If you can obtain a pious man and a good teacher, who will instruct your own children and all the Cherokees who will attend, by pledging him $15 per month, the Committee will not object, though we suppose that this is somewhat more than a female teacher would cost. We hope, if the Cherokees are liberal and public spirited, they will do so much for a teacher, that it need not cost you so much as the sum first named. In the Cherokee Advocate I see that a teacher is advertising for pupils at Park Hill, & is about opening a school in your school house. I infer, therefore, that some arrangement has been made. How is the Advocate prospering?

With affectionate regard to your family, & Miss Avery, (who, I am very sorry to hear, is compelled by ill health to give up her work,) I remain very truly yours,

D. Greene.

Missionary House, Boston,
17th Feb. 1845.

Rev. J. Dunbar
Pawnee Mission.

My Dear Sir,

On the other leaf you have a bill of lading of certain boxes forwarded by Mr. Hill. No order for articles has been received from yourself or Mr. Ranney; and as our donations of clothing &c. are just now about exhausted, we send little or nothing, except the packages which have come to hand for you. If you wish for further supplies of any kind, you must inform us and we will forward them as soon as practicable. If there is any difficulty in the way of their reaching you, if forwarded during the summer, you must inform us when is the best season for sending packages to you.

Some weeks ago I wrote Mr Ranney, in reply to a letter from him, and making some remarks respecting the interests of your mission in the present critical state of it. My hope is that the troubles will pass by. What may be the result of the examination into the matters at St. Louis will depend very much on the character and views of the Superintendent, relation to missions and other efforts for improving the character & condition of the Indians. If he is favorably

Feb. 17th. 1865.

disposed; in this respect, and at the same time a candid and discriminating man, there will nothing but good grow out of the investigation there. If he is the opposite of this, we must then look to the Department at Washington, and with what result, it is not easy to predict. We must wait the unfolding of Providence in regard to the whole subject. In the mean time we are aware that the members of the mission must be placed in very unpleasant circumstances— harassed at your stations— the Indians excited and unsettled— your attention, in a great degree, turned away from your appropriate work— and yourselves brought into suspense as to how long, or under what circumstances, you are to be permitted to prosecute your labors. In these troubles you may be sure that we sympathise with you and pray for you, and do all in our power, which seems likely to be available, to enable you to go on quietly & successfully with your work. You need much wisdom & patience— much prayer and looking to God. He can clear away the cloud, and it is vain to look anywhere else. May he deliver the mission out of all their perplexities and bestow his saving mercy on those unhappy Pawnees, who must be the greatest sufferers by this adverse state of things.

With Christian regard to Mrs. Dunbar and your associates, I remain very truly yours.

D. Greene

Feb. 17th. 1865.

Rev. Thos. S. Williamson,
Sioux Mission.

My Dear Sir,

Yours of the 15th Oct. was acknowledged by me on the 16th Dec. We are hoping to receive further intelligence from you soon, relating to the progress of your work, which your ~~last~~ letter encourages us to hope it may be more be more favorable than it has been for some years past. It is wonderful & deeply lamentable to see how widely this spiritual dearth is prevailing both among the churches at home and the missions abroad. The ~~[illegible]~~ absence of the Holy Spirit's influences seems to be causing perplexities and trouble at a number of the missions; and if the existing state of things shall long continue, we must look for worse results, unless the Lord shall providentially interpose to prevent. Never was prayer more needed, as it seems to me. Without the effusions of divine influence the edifice which we have been ~~we~~ laboring to erect, & in which we thought we had made considerable progress, will crumble and decay.

We shall hope to receive, early in July next your report in full of your station.

With kind regards to your wife & Mrs. W. & to all your associates, I remain
Truly yours,
D. Greene.

Rev. S. R. Riggs. 17th February 1865.

My Dear Sir. Yours of the 24th October, and the duplicate of the order for articles to be purchased, have been received, and the boxes have all been forwarded, including that from your father-in-law containing the stones for the grave of his son. By a letter from him I learn with much regret that he has been grieved ~~that~~ no more notice has been taken, in the publications of the Board, of his son's decease. Our practice has been to notice in our publications those only who were formally connected with the Board. We were governed by this principle in the case of your brother, mentioning the afflictive event, however, in both the Herald and the annual report, but not dwelling upon it at length. I am now sorry that the account you at first forwarded was not inserted in the Herald, ~~[illegible]~~ in full.

The ~~small~~ hand mill about which you inquire, cost ~~eleven~~ dollars, to which was to be added one dollar expenses = $12=

With christian regards to Mrs. Riggs I remain

Very truly yours, D. Greene.

P.
Rev. Stephen R. Riggs
Lac qui Parle;
Fort Snelling P.O.
St. Peters
Upper Mississippi.

Missionary House. Boston,
12th March. 1845.

Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury
Choctaw Mission

My Dear Sir,

Yours of the 10th of Feb.y is received and has been submitted to the Com.e They think favorably of his resuming the Missionary work on the plan you propose, & I have written him to that effect, authorising him to get ready and proceed to the Choctaw country immediately. An appointment will be made out for him as soon as he shall inform us that he will go. I have also asked him to find a good female teacher, if there be one in the circle of his acquaintance, who is disposed to go with him. Of Mr. Gooding we have heard nothing since he wrote us early in January that he should be in Boston on his way soon after the first of February. Whether he has gone without calling, or is unexpectedly detained, we cannot tell. We were trying to obtain a female teacher for you up to the time when Mr. G. was daily expected, and then gave up for this year. What I have written to yourself and Mr. Byington will, I trust, open the way for you the Board assistance from one of the other stations, in case no helper goes out for your station.

From a remark or two which you make in your letter, I am led to fear that all the new helpers do not promise very fair, and that you are dreading or anticipating trials from your fellow labourers at Pine Ridge or the other stations, which may seriously embarrass you in your work. May the Lord clear away such clouds and give you a fair sky again. ~~Many~~ There are indications enough in almost all parts of the world, that in spreading the Gospel, hard work, many perplexities, and many painful events are to be encountered. We must patiently go through with our ~~own~~ appointed course of labor and trial, feeling that the more the Lord lays upon us, if he gives strength & grace to bear up under it, the more he honors us — the more he tries us, the more surely, if we are found true to him, shall we inherit the reward.

As our Government seems about to annex your neighbor territory of Texas to our already almost boundless ~~[illegible]~~ country, what bearing, let me ask, is this annexation to have on the condition and safety of the Indians? Are not the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] the Choctaw and Cherokee country; will not they become the great thoroughfare for the intercourse to be carried on between Texas & Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, &c.? At present the inhabited parts of Texas are further south, I suppose, and the emigrants & other travellers may take the water route, or ~~at~~ a more southern land route. But as the population works up north, and the country opposite you becomes settled, why will not the Indians be annoyed by this rush of travellers passing back & forth? And why will not the Indians be found then in as inconvenient a position, as they are in Georgia or Mississippi? How long will it be before the old cry of imperium in imperio, ~~will~~ will be raised again; and the inconvenience of having the integral parts of our country separated by large communities, will be felt then as great as it was in 1830? I have had much solicitude on this point, though I find few to enter into my views, and nothing is said about it.

Your reply to the circular about slaveholding members, has not been received.

With kind regards to Mrs. Kingsbury I remain
Very truly yours. D. Greene.

Missionary House, Boston;
12th March, 1845.

Rev. Alfred Wright.
Choctaw Mission.

My Dear Sir,

Yours of 25th Jan. is received and has been laid before the Committee. They approve of the return of Mrs. Olmstead & Miss Burnham though they would have been glad to have them both remain in the Mission had they been able to be useful there. After the return of Mrs. O. we will have further communication with her relation to the pecuniary assistance she may in her circumstances require. Mr. O.'s opinion that Mrs. O. would be entitled, by a regulation of the Board, to receive the amount which he brought in, is erroneous, there being no such rule or even uniform usage, though some such standard has, in some instances, been regarded in making grants. Mr. O. I think, especially if we take into consideration his large travelling expenses, cost the Board considerably more than assistant missionaries usually have done, who have been engaged in actual service no longer time than he was. I of course now leave out of account the cost of his support the time that he was on the Government funds. This is not said in complaint of Mr. O. but simply to show that the claim ought not to be founded on the fact that he brought property into the mission.

Nor should we regard ~~her~~ Mrs. O. as entitled to the two years support which you mention, on the ground on which you place it. If she rendered services sufficient to pay for her board while at your station, or was so connected with ~~you~~ the family at your station, that the allowance for the station met all the current expenses of it, including her as a member of the family, the Committee would not think that she was entitled to the allowance you suggest, as a compensation, grant, or otherwise. If that allow- ~~any~~ ance is due any where, or on any ground, it is to ~~pay~~ compensate your station for the expenses she caused you, and for her clothing & other necessaries, which she has actually received, during that part of the two years already elapsed. For the remaining portion of the time from her leaving the mission till Oct. next, she is of course entitled to nothing in that ~~same~~ way, or according to indispensable for the support of unmarried females at the stations. The view the Committee regard in this manner is. If a given sum is allowed for the support of a missionary and his own family, and a female teacher is sent to the station, they allow such a sum, over and above the previous allowance to the single missionary's family, as may be necessary for the support of the female teacher who is added. It may be $100, more or less, as is found to be necessary; but always designed to be just what is necessary for her current expenses, and not something not needed for that purpose, but for which the Board may become in debt to her, as seems to be the case as now presented by you.

However, I presume we shall have no difficulty on the subject, and that the Committee will do what is right in view of all the circumstances.

The manuscripts of the Gospels I will have attended to and printed as soon as we can.

With Christian regards to Mrs. W. and all with you, I remain very truly yours,

D. Greene.

Missionary House, Boston,
13th March 1845.

Rev. Saml. A. Worcester,
Cherokee Mission,
Park Hill

My Dear Sir,

Permit me to invite your attention, & through you, the attention of the brethren of the mission, to the proceedings of the Board, at its annual meeting, in September last, which you will find recorded in the Annual Report, pp. 62-66; & in the Missionary Herald for October last, pp. 343-346. In view of these proceedings of the Board, the Prudential Committee, on the 21st January, adopted the following resolutions—

"Resolved, 1. That it be recommended to those missions, in which it can conveniently be done, to hold their annual meetings at the same time with that of the Board.

2. To recommend to those missions, which cannot conveniently hold their annual meetings at the same time with that of the Board, to devote Thursday,—the third day of the sessions of the Board, & that on which the Lord's supper is celebrated,—to special prayer, with the particular object of securing the blessing of God upon the deliberations & proceedings of the Board during its session; upon the Prudential Committee during the ensuing year, & the missionaries & agents laboring under its direction; & upon the several missions, & the churches which contribute for their support.

3. To recommend to those missions which shall hold their annual meetings at the same time with the Board, to devote such part of Thursday, as they conveniently can, to special prayer for the objects just specified; & the afternoon, where circumstances favor it, to the celebration of the Lord's supper; inviting the native church members to unite with the mission in this celebration, & giving them information concerning such organizations & operations of the [illegible]

[illegible] for their object to spread [illegible] throughout the world.

4. To instruct the Secretaries to prepare circular letters to be sent to the several missions under the direction of the Board, containing such statements & inquiries as they shall deem necessary to bring [illegible] the missions & leaders [illegible] of the [illegible].

5. That the proceedings of the Committee in relation to [illegible] be submitted to the Board at its next annual meeting, that the Board may be able to judge whether it be expedient to make any modification in its order of proceeding, with a view to a more distinct expression of its sympathy with the missionaries in their labours & trials; & also whether the Board should take any further steps to ensure contemporaneous [illegible] of the supporters of the missions [illegible] the proceedings of the annual meetings.

The annual meeting of the Board, as you are aware, commences on the Tuesday preceding the second Wednesday in September, & the annual sermon is preached on the evening of that day. On Thursday P.M. the Lord's Supper is celebrated & in the evening a meeting for popular addresses is held. The meeting usually closes by adjournment on Friday noon, after an hour spent in devotional services & short addresses. The character of the meeting for the three days is that of a great body of ministers & other Christians met to deliberate on the single subject of missions to the unevangelized portions of the world.

Our hope is that the churches [illegible] supporting the missions will ere long be induced to make this great missionary convocation an object of [illegible] its occurrence. They will be more likely to observe this meeting in some special manner, if it is known that the missions generally do so. Independently of the influence of your example on the Chhs at home, the proposed arrangement seems to be adapted to strengthen the relations mutually subsisting between the several missions, the Churches & the Board, & to give them increased vigor & courage in this combined movement for the salvation of the world & to call down the blessing of Heaven upon this enterprise of faith & Christian love. Experience teaches us more & more that the strength of our cause lies in the blessing of God, & in the hearty co-operation of all who love it & put their hands to the work. The adversaries are many, subtle, & determined, & becoming more & more united against us. The inherent difficulties of the work God only can enable us to overcome. He alone must be our refuge & strength in troublous times. The object of this concerted movement is to secure, in a Scriptural manner, the wisdom, grace, & strength which we all need, & which can come only from above.

You will please write as early as may be convenient, how the proposed arrangement meets your views & those of the brethren of your mission, & how far your mission will be able to comply with it.

Praying that the Lord may dwell with you & guide & prosper you in your work, & with Christian love to all your associates in the mission, I remain

Affectionately and truly yours.

D. Greene.

The foregoing circular was also sent
bout the 15th March to

Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury.
Fort Towson,

Rev. S. R. Riggs
Fort Snelling

Rev. John Dunbar, Pawnees.

Rev. Asher Wright, N. Y. Indians,

Doct. Marcus Whitman, Oregon

Rev. Sherman Hall, Ojibwas,

D. G.

Missionary House. Boston;
14th March. 1845.

Rev. Cutting Marsh.
Stockbridge Mission.

My Dear Sir.

You have probably seen in the proceedings of the Board at its last annual meeting in September, 1844, (Annual Report pp. 62–64. & October Herald, pp. 345–346,) some suggestions relative to an observance of the ~~time~~ by the several missions & by the churches supporting them, of the time of the annual meeting of the Board each year, with reference to awakening & fostering a mutual ~~[illegible]~~ interest and sympathy, among the several missions, the Churches and the Board. At a meeting of the Prudential Committee held Jan. 21. the a series of resolutions was adopted, embodying substantially the suggestions contained in the paragraph, page 64 of the Report & 345 of the Oct. Herald, beginning with "Now, what I have to suggest," &c. Let me commend that paragraph to your consideration & recommend that you observe the time of the annual meeting of the Board in some such manner as there suggested, especially ~~the~~ Thursday, the third day of the session of the Board, as the afternoon of which the Lord's Supper is celebrated by the Board, in connection with a great number of the friends of Christ & Missions, who may be present. It would be well to have your Indian church unite with you, if they see fit, in prayer, in contemplating the missionary work, and in celebrating the ordinance. If you would make it a day of special prayer with them, for missionaries, mission churches, for the Board & its Prudential Committee & officers, for the churches who act through it, ~~and~~ for the heathen tribes & nations, and for the universal reign of Christ, it would be well. Various instructions relative to organizations and efforts in Christendom for the conversion of the world, the progress made, the obstacles, encouragements, &c. might be given to the native church members, and an effort made to cherish the missionary spirit in them, which might be highly useful. We hope that something may be done among our churches in and out of New England, to induce them to unite in this movement, and thus make it a time of general ~~interest~~ ~~prayer~~ interest, prayer, and confidence in the great missionary work among all who patronise or are in any manner connected with the Board. What better means of drawing down the divine blessing upon all concerned:– overcoming enemies and obstacles:– of encouraging ~~all~~ the hearts of all friends at home & abroad:– and ensuring new efficiency and success:– There are many adversaries, subtle & determined. The work is great and difficult, while weakness characterizes every thing merely human which is attempted for the moral renovation of man. Let us all go unitedly to God, look to him, & invoke his Spirit.

The meeting of the Board you are aware, commences on the Tuesday before the 2d Wednesday of September, at 4 P.M. & on that evening the annual sermon is preached. The adjournment is usually on Friday noon.

Let us hear from you how the plan strikes you, & how far you can fall in with it.

Give my love to your old chief Metoxen whom I saw at Washington in January. You must write how your affairs are moving on.

Love to Mrs Marsh; & believe me to be

Very truly Yours. D. Greene.

Missionary House. Boston
Rev D. S. Butrick 19 March. 1845.
Dwight Mission.

My Dear Sir,

Yours of the 20th February is received, and was yesterday read to the Prudential Committee, who, in consideration of the reasons you assigned for the step, voted to release yourself and Mrs. Butrick from your further connection with the Board, in conformity with your request. The Committee would have been glad to have had you continue in your present relation, doing what you could for the welfare of the Cherokees, to whose spiritual ~~welfare~~ interests you have so long been ~~so~~ almost exclusively devoted, and laying down your life among them, when you should have finished your work. But if your inclination and views of duty & thus ~~[illegible]~~

of the Cherokee mission lead you to return to
your friends, the Committee do not object.
With these views they passed the vote
mentioned at the beginning of this letter.
Mr. Hitchcock will furnish you with
the money requisite to reach Cincinnati;
or to go to the State of New York, if it shall
not be convenient for you to stop at
Cincinnati.

As to the manner of travelling, let me
say that I think you mistake in suppos-
ing that in a western stage you are likely
to meet with less annoyance than on a
western steamboat. So far as my expe-
rience goes, (& I have had considerable)
the stage is much the worst: for while the
character of the company in the stage is little,
if any better, than that of the steamer,
you must, in the former, be kept in close
contact with the offensive persons; while,
in the latter, there is room generally to
~~bee~~ avoid them. My opinion is that the

steamers are far the best mode of conveyance for you — the most comfortable and least fatiguing, the most expeditious, most safe, with as little annoyance & less expense than any other. From Cincinnati you would probably find it easiest to cross the State of Ohio by the canal to Cleveland, and thence to Buffalo by steamer again. Thence by railroad to Batavia.

The articles for which you wrote to Mr. Hill have been all forwarded, I presume. It will be well for Mr. Hitchcock and the brethren at the other stations to consult what it is best to do with the station at Mt Zion — how the church can be kept together, ~~and~~ the ordinances administered, & the spiritual interests of the people attended to.

We hope the Lord will favor you with a safe & comfortable journey & will yet enable you, whether in performing or suffering his will, to do much for the honor of his name. We shall be glad to hear from you when convenient.

With Christian regards to Mrs. Butrick, I remain
very truly yours, David Greene.

Missionary House, Boston,
22d March, 1845.

Rev. William Hall
Allegheny Mission.

My Dear Sir,

Yours of Feb. 17th, with a date of March 12th, reached me this morning, and brought to my mind yours of the 21st Jany. which I supposed I had answered; but on turning to my letter books, I found no answer copied there. On examining my files, I find that, ~~I~~, by some oversight, it got among my answered letters, without having received any attention. This I regret, and lose not a moment in replying. Relative to your inquiries relative to slavery let me say—

1. The only agent of the Board who has slavery ~~[illegible]~~ much extent in his field is Mr. Malin, whose field includes New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, in all of which slaves are held. In the last three, there may be, in all, 8 or 10 churches which the agent visits. Whether there are slaveholding members in any of these I do not know.

2. We have had very little agency for soliciting funds in the Southwestern & Southern States since the General Assembly's Board of For. Missions was organized in 1837-8, though more or less of money has been contributed from individuals and churches scattered over ~~that~~ territory, up to this time.

3. The Board have never given their agents any instructions, as to what money they should receive,

having reference to the part of the country in which the donor resides, or the source from whence he o his money:– i.e. they have never told their agents not to receive money from counterfeiters, o swindlers, or rummakers or rumsellers, or mak of hard bargains, or soldiers, or bowie-knife ma or keepers of bawdy houses, or gamblers, or cotto fabric manufacturers, or shoe makers who s all their work at the south, or highwaymen, o ~~slave~~ African slave stealers, or their descenda who were made rich by such profits, or slave holders – slave workers, or slave sellers in this country, or any other similar classes of persons. I the Board give any instructions of this nature they will doubtless proceed on some general pr ciple, covering the whole of this ground; but for agents of the Board or any other similar insti tion, to be making inquiries where or how the contributor of sum obtained his money, or to be making any clamation of his unwillingness to receive these ba sorts of money, before he would take a collection, w probably render him so ridiculous, in the eyes eve of the objector himself, that I can hardly suppo that such instructions will ever be given. Yet, if principle is a good one, and ~~that~~ donations from such persons are to be ~~guar~~ guarded against, i ~~duty~~ right to make all this trouble to keep our treasu clean. All we have yet done is to tell the agents to up the good object, and urge good motives, and let givers be responsible for the rest.

4. A legacy would ~~be~~ probably be received or rejected ac ing to the circumstances of each. I am not aware

any legacy, to which any person would object, has ever been received by the Board. What will be done here I cannot say. It is not probable that the Board will lay down general principles for deciding cases which may never occur, or perplex themselves & the Society, when they have so much of pressing business on hand.

5. There are some members of the mission churches among the Choctaws & Cherokees who hold slaves, and the missionaries, as nearly as we can ascertain, have pursued in receiving them & in instructing them afterwards about the same course that Paul did. Coll. 4:1 & 1 Tim. 6:1 not approving or defending, but still suffering the relation to remain, till the gospel should ultimately put an end. The Board will probably look further at this subject at their annual meeting but what they will do I cannot tell.

I am obliged to leave town immediately. I cannot write more at length, as I desire to do, nor could I defer writing longer. With Christian regard to Mrs. Wall and your children,

Very truly yours

D. Greene

Missionary House, Boston

Rev. L. H. Wheeler 26th March

La Pointe.

My Dear Sir,

Yours of the 22d Jany came to hand on the 9th inst, as did that of Mr. Hall with the list of articles. We are now having the purchases made and will have them under way as soon as possible. What Mr. Wood shall find it necessary to obtain from the treasury of the Board to purchase articles or materials in Lowell, Mr Hall will pay. I have written to Mr. Hanks to this effect, who made the inquiry of us before your letter came to hand.

Your plan of building, as given in your letter, I have read to the Committee, who approve of it, and authorise you to go forward. For various reasons you will proceed cautiously. We know not what is to occur in future or what new relations the mission or the Indians may be placed in a few years hence. Settlements may adpass westward & northward much faster, & the Indians be driven off from lands they now occupy, which are of good quality & advantageously located, much sooner than we now anticipate. A change of agents — not at all improbable — may take away your portion of the school funds, & place a farmer &c among your bands of Indians, who will do more to hinder than to aid the religious or social improvement of the Indians. It may not, therefore, be wise to build much faster & more expensively than the necessities and comfort of your family require.

Your remarks respecting being with the Indians more, learning their language, and exerting a direct influence upon them I heartily approve. If there is any one point, where our missions, as at present conducted, seriously fail, it is somewhere here, I have long supposed. We need to come at the poor ~~one~~ benighted men & women of the tribes — face to face, heart to heart, warning them night & day with tears, & beseeching them to become reconciled to God.

Please give my respects to Mr. Hays your agent & express my thanks for his note. Remember me to all your associates, — Mrs. Wheeler, the sister & Miss Spooner, especially. — I remain very truly & affectionately, yours, S. B. Treat.

Missionary House. Boston;
28th March. 1845.

Rev. John Dunbar,
Pawnee Mission.

My Dear Sir,

Yours of the 25th Jan'y, bearing also a date as late as 6th Feb'y, came to hand more than a week since; and as you see by the invoice on the foregoing leaf, the articles you sent for are purchased and forwarded. Your account of the circumstances which led you to violate a law of the U.S. is satisfactory. I don't think that any person will charge your conduct in that transaction as a very heinous sin. As yet we hear nothing respecting the progress & result of the investigation you mentioned was to be had before the Superintendent at St. Louis; nor do we hear from Washington of any charges or other movements against you. Probably, if you keep along cautiously & quietly, and prosecute your work in a steadfast & christian manner, the difficulty will pass away soon. The Lord, if it be his purpose to have the gospel given to the Pawnees at this time, will in some manner overrule these things, & bring good out of them. While the storm is passing over, you must hold out & sustain as far as the gospel will let you. Let your preaching be with the hearts and consciences of the Indians. Think & labor mainly for saving their souls, and may the blessing of God be with you there.

Christian love to all — Very truly yours

D. Greene

Missionary House. Boston,
29th March. 1845.

Rev. Cyrus Byington
Choctaw Mission.

My Dear Sir: As I have written you so lately and at some length, & am at this time much pressed with other letters, I shall do little more than acknowledge your favor of the 19th Feb. which reached me 10 days ago.

I am glad to learn that all your affairs are going on so favorably. Your family have been so much blessed in regard to health. The health of the teachers you must take care of, especially this year of beginning and inexperience. The view which the Agent takes of the subject is liberal and just. I could not suppose that either he or any other enlightened Choctaws would view the matter otherwise. We shall be glad to see the Agent in Boston. It is a great favor to you & to the Choctaws to have so intelligent and well disposed a man in that office.

If the funds of the Board come in liberally, we shall be glad to do for the Choctaws, whatever they need school houses for, which will really promote their welfare. Still, considering the uncertainty how our funds will be, & the call from other missions, it will not probably be best to promise anything beyond conformity to our stipulations. We may not be able to furnish more; and the actual expenditures in almost all new enterprises go beyond the calculations. So it will probably be here.

We hear nothing as yet of Miss Hall's school master. If ~~[illegible]~~ any one shall be found, ~~[illegible]~~ we will send him if it shall on the whole seem best.

You will receive a medical journal as you require.

I am glad to learn that the brethren are to have a meeting to agree on certain principles & modes of proceeding relative to the new aspect which the school system is now assuming. In haste with love to all,

I remain very truly yours. D. Greene.

Missionary House. Boston,
29th March. 1845.

Rev. Asher Wright,
Seneca Mission.

My Dear Sir,

Having this circular left in my hands to send to you, I will just say that yours of March 13th is rec'd and was brought before the Committee last week, but they had not time then to go much into the matter. I hope they will be able to attend to it next week. If not, I will have the matter acted upon as soon as practicable. From all I can learn about the matter I am inclined to think it will be best for Mr. Bliss to go on for a time, at least, letting him have the lower part of the reservation and you taking the upper. My impression is also that it will be advisable to have two churches at Cattaraugus. The Indians will not be able to attend all at one place of worship; and if we have two places of meeting, we had better have two churches. Besides, the members of the reservation [illegible] be such, (1600 or 1800, I suppose,) that one preacher cannot do all that ought to be done for them.

As to schools there is more difficulty in making them accomplish their end, with any amount of expense we ought to lay out upon them. The boarding school plan is burdensome & costly — and bad in other respects, as a system to be relied on permanently for the whole people. We must look at that further.

It will probably be best for you to remove this summer, & not attempt to carry on much of Missionary business at Seneca. Your hired man you had better keep, as you will pretty certainly need him.

I suppose that you ought to remain in the mission, advance in the knowledge of the language, keep along with the printing on a small scale, do as little of medical business as you can, calculating on Cattaraugus as being your place of residence, & helping occasionally on Allegheny, as you may be able — go and see your father next fall, come back as much invigorated as you can, &c. &c. Love to Mrs W.

Yours truly, D. Greene.

Miss'y House. Boston;
2d April. 1845.

Rev. D. S. Butrick,
Cherokee Mission.

My Dear Sir,

Some weeks since I wrote you, informing you that the Com^t. had voted to comply with your request asking a dismission from the Board. That letter, I trust will reach you.

Your letter respecting slave holders in the mission churches has come to hand. It was indeed on hand when I last wrote, but I forgot to acknowledge it. I think you take a sober and scriptural view of the subject, and I trust it will be satisfactory to the Board, when the case shall come up at the next annual meeting.

We shall be glad to hear from you at any time on your way, if you leave the mission, which I can hardly realize that you will do.

Very truly yours. D. Greene.

Miss^y House. Boston,
2^d April. 1845.

Rev. Saml A. Worcester.
Cherokee Mission.

My Dear Sir.

I have received your letter respecting slave holding ch. members. and also that relative to Mr. Hass's school. Both, I presume, contain all that was expected by those specially concerned in them. What sort of a report the Special Committee on the slave question will make out to the Board, or what action the Board will take on the subject, we cannot now know. I have some fears that something will be said or done, of which the sensitive slave-holders in the white settlements bordering on the Indian country will take advantage of to prejudice the unprincipled and jealous portion of the Indians against the mission, & thus do hurt. Under such influences, I suppose, have the recent stringent laws respecting the slaves & the free blacks among the Choctaws been enacted. In this manner the mission may be assisted in its work, & perhaps, the missionaries expelled, & the prospects of speedily establishing Christian institutions among the Indians, & bringing slavery & the other evils & wrongs among them to an end, be greatly darkened. But we will not despond. Even if the worst that can be said or done at the next meeting of the Board, should actually take place, it may be but a part of God's arrangement for bringing the Indian churches to depend on themselves, and support their own institutions without foreign aid. Such a result, from a kindred cause, though operating in a very different manner, is not unlikely to occur at the Sandwich Islands.

Yours aff. in the Lord,

Very truly yours,

D. Greene

Missionary House, Boston,
2d April, 1845.

Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury,
Choctaw Nation.

My Dear Sir,

Yours of the 5th March is received; and though I have nothing special to say relative to the topics embraced in it, in addition to what I have previously written, I will add a few words on this circular. Respecting Mr. Gooding, I would only say that he wrote us that he should be in Boston early in February, & would call on me, & be ready to take charge of any teachers we might have ready to go. I therefore waited to see him, and employed myself as far as I could consistently ~~[illegible]~~ with my other necessary absences from Boston, during the time intervening between his writing & the time when he said he should be here.

There can be no doubt that one of the teachers from Mr. Byington's or Mr. Hotchkin's should remove to your station. I have written to that effect to Mr. B. & I think to Mr. H. as well as to yourself. [illegible] since; & I cannot but suppose that the arrangement has before this time been made. But whatever the state of the case may be, it is not incumbent on yourself & Mrs. K. to destroy health & life & neglect your preaching, further to keep up such a large school, even though the school may be so very important, & the disappointment of the Indians may be great, if it should not go forward. I cannot but suppose that at your ensuing meeting which ~~will~~ occurs about this time all will be arranged satisfactorily and so as to let your operations go on without interruption or any being excessively overburdened.

If there should be an opportunity to send on a teacher in May, & we had one ready, I doubt whether it would be advisable to send her, as the season is so advanced. If health should fail, we should be charged with sending at an unfavorable time of the year, though I do not think the danger is great. But I must close. May the Lord give strength equal to your day. We will try to have one or two ready next fall.

Yours very truly
D. Greene.

Mission House, Boston.
2d April, 1845.

Rev. W. T. Boutwell.
Pokegama.

My Dear Sir,

Your letter with the list of articles you wish us to purchase and forward, was received this day, and our man has gone to purchase. We will forward them soon. ~~mig~~ As to your particular [illegible] you represent yourself to be truly in an emergency. But let me ask whether it is absolutely necessary for you to carry on so much business; to have so large fields; to raise so much provisions; & to have as much labor in other respects expended on your farm? Perhaps it is. I do not know. Supposing that your plan should be to raise simply breadstuffs, vegetables & meat for your own family, & a little to aid some poor Indians with seed, & pay for some of their labor, such as you would need, — would you tising ~~& strength~~ to all concerned in that; And would not that, with the allowance in money & goods we can make you, be adequate for the support of yourself & family?

At least we should like to know what ~~ex-tent~~ amount of money you would need annually, & what extent of ground you could cultivate, by the help of the Indians & others whom you might hire during the most pressing periods of the year, and yet have half of your time for study and direct missionary labor. This, at least, you ought to have; and it is bad economy to take more of it for secular labor. Write us out a plan. We will do the best we can to relieve you. Do not feel as if there could be no change. I trust something can be done. Say 2 acres of corn, 2 of wheat, 2 of potatoes, and a supply of garden vegetables, with your fuel, cattle, &c. How much can you get along with, and still be a preacher of the gospel, and help the Indians forward in spiritual knowledge & holiness.

Very truly yours D. Greene

Missionary House. Boston;
Rev. Sherman Hall. 2d April. 1845.
La Pointe.

My Dear Sir,

Having been requested to forward this circular to you, I add a line to acknowledge the receipt of yours containing the list of purchases you wish to have made for your station. These will soon be completed and forwarded, so as probably to go up about as soon as navigation shall commence.

We have of late received very few boxes of donations of any sort, and at this time have nothing of any value on hand. Little or nothing of this nature will therefore be sent to you this season, unless there should be an influx by & by, which may be sent on hereafter.

The Committee have approved of the plan for a station at Red River, as

(See next page)

proposed by Mr. Wheeler, & so I have written him. It had better be begun on a small scale, and let it grow as circumstances shall justify and require. Let it be such as to require as little labor & distraction, & expense of time, & make as little show, & be as much like what the Indians may imitate, if they choose, as is possible, consistent with the missionaries' comfort & usefulness.

I have forgotten whether, in writing to Mr. Wheeler I wrote on the sheet containing the circular accompanying this. If I did not, I will thank you to show him the printed leaf of this, & request him to proceed as if it had been sent to him.

Very truly yours,

D. Greene

(See next page)

Missionary House. Baton

2d. April, 1845.

Rev. P. P. Brinkerhoff

St. Francis. S.C.

My Dear Sir,

Yours of the 20th March is received & has been laid before the Committee. What you say respecting the adequacy of your own allowance, I am not quite sure that I correctly understand. If I gather your meaning from your whole letter it is that, as your allowance formerly was, you could not live comfortably upon it without extra grants from year to year; but that as it now is, you hope it will be adequate to meet your wants.

Respecting the support of your school master, whom I suppose to be Simon Rumanuse, you do not mention what sum it will be necessary for the Board to allow, in order to enable him to continue in his school; nor do the Committee learn very definitely whether [illegible]

Very truly yours. D. Gellie

(For remainder see preceding page)

(See next page)

the missionaries, the Board, and the Churches sustaining them, and the resolutions with which the subject closes on p. 346. The Board and the Committee recommend to all the missionaries to conform to those resolutions; and to the suggestions of a missionary on p. 345, first column, respecting it. Now what I have to suggest ~~[illegible]~~ is going to [illegible] make the experiment: And then with you, immediately afterward ~~[illegible]~~ write, mentioning how you observed the occasion, the interest your Indians and others manifested in it, and the effects, if any, which are likely to result from such an observance hereafter. The annual meeting of the Board, you are aware, is held in September, beginning on the Tuesday before the second Wednesday. On Thursday afternoon, the Lord's Supper is administered. By reading over the minutes of last year you will see what the general character of the meeting is.

We are glad to learn that you are living in comparative quiet, and making some progress in work of your mission. May the Lord dwell with you & bless you.

Very truly yours, D. Greene

(For remainder see preceding page.)

he is a laborious and useful teacher, in whom the young people are interested, and by whose instructions they are profited.

We should have been glad to have had more particular information on these points. The Committee, however, having your letter and also one from the Rev. Joel Hale, on the same subject, before them, voted to allow your teacher $100 a year, hoping that, by his cultivating a little field, with articles of produce which the parents of his pupils furnish, and some donations in clothing &c, which might be collected for himself and family among the friends of your mission, he would get along comfortably. You can draw the whole amount for yourself & your teacher, either two, three, or four times a year, just as will accommodate you best.

In the Herald for October last, pp. 343-6 you will see the action of the Board at its late annual meeting, relative to sympathy between

(For remainder see preceding page.)

Missionary House, Boston,
2d April 1855.

Rev. Timothy E. Ranney,
Pawnee Mission.

My Dear Sir,

Though I have received no communication from you of late, except the circular on the leaf I send to you, I will add a few lines. Hearing nothing of any further adverse movements of the Agent, I infer that you are sitting on quietly just now, and I hope the storm may be principally over. Part of the troubles into which your mission has been brought may, perhaps, have been occasioned by the mission having had heretofore so much connection with the Government agency, & with the secular & public affairs of the Pawnees. This we deem in all cases undesirable, though in some it seems almost wholly unavoidable. So it probably was, to a great extent, in your mission; while it was causing an unfavorable impression upon [illegible] in that prepared the way for the ~~ft~~ perplexities and troubles which have of late come upon you. I do not mean to imply that any thing wrong has been done by yourself or Mr. Dunbar; for I am not convinced that there has been. But, as matters now stand, it seems to me that the mission should appear, as soon as possible, its purely spiritual aspect, — as a system of means and influences, primarily & chiefly designed and directed to communicate spiritual knowledge ~~to~~ to the Pawnees, and lead them in the way to heaven. Direct your labors as exclusively as possible to that end, — let ~~it~~ it be seen that your hearts are wholly set upon that, & that all your strength is given to it, & you will probably find the relations of the mission become simplified & much less embarrassing, while those who are disposed to be hostile, will find less to take hold of for bringing charges to your disadvantage, & [illegible] their power in injuring your hopes.

With love to Mrs. R. and your associates.
I remain very truly yours. D. Greene.

Missionary House, Boston;
14th April. 1845.

Rev. Alfred Wright.
Choctaw Nation

My Dear Sir,

Some weeks ago I wrote you respecting the case of Mr. Hen-stand. Having the circular on the other leaf. Beside yours, I add a line to say that we have not received your letter relating to slaveholding in your churches. It is important that all the missionaries should write frankly and fully on the subject, both that the facts and their opinions may be laid before the Special Committee of the Board, and that it may not be said that they shrink from having the whole matter brought to the light. We hope to have a meeting of the Committee soon, so that the outlines of a report may be agreed upon, and the document be thoroughly prepared before the time of the annual meeting next fall. We must not be without your letter and that of Mr. Kingsbury, neither of which has yet come to hand. Mr. Hotchkin also should write. I ~~t~~ hope that you will, if you have opportunity, urge these brethren to write as soon as practicable. We hope to get through this matter safely & without much strife & alienation. If we succeed, we shall hope ~~that~~ not to be much more interrupted or troubled by abolitionists.

Please give my Christian regards to Mrs. K. and to all at your station. Believe me to remain

Very respectfully & affectionately yours,

D. Greene.

Missionary House, Boston,
April 4. 1845.

Rev. Worcester Willey,
Dwight Mission.

My Dear Sir,

I have received no information respecting yourself & other circumstances of your family, & how you find your situation and labors since your arrival — nothing, indeed, since you left Boston, except a word or two through Mr. Hill. You must let me hear how you are getting on in your labors, what are your prospects.

As yet no report has been rec'd of the female school at Dwight which is in part supported by the Society here for Propagating the Gospel &c. In order to obtain the continuance of the aid of that Society, we must have a report each year. Mr. Hitchcock will remember that a kind of report was desired, and that he sent me last year. The more particulars it contains, the better. I fear we shall not get it in time for the meeting of that society, which occurs in May; & thereby lose $250.

Nor have I yet received an answer to the circular relating to members of mission churches holding slaves. It is very desirable that that circular should be answered promptly and fully. If not, it will be said that the missionaries & the Board shrink from making the whole truth known. I have letters from Messrs. Byington and Worcester, but none from your station or Doct. Butler. Please take pains to see that these are hastened, if not already forwarded.

With Christian regards to Mrs. Willey, and all your fellow-laborers at Dwight, I remain truly yours,

D. Greene

Missionary House, Boston,
Rev. Asher Wright, 9th April. 1854.
Seneca Mission

My Dear Sir

Since I wrote you some days ago, the subject of your mission has been formally before the Prud. Com., and the result of their examination and action you have in the enclosed paper. I will add but a few remarks.

If you think that most good will be accomplished by supporting (i.e. paying the tuition only) of the five Indian children you mention, at the schools which may be set ~~up~~ up the Committee will assent to the plan. The time of your own removing, you must judge of. It seems to the Committee best that you should be with the Indians, watching over and counselling & instructing them, rather than seeking the [illegible] at the old congregation, while they are at the other. — Whether it is best for you to build on the lot you have purchased or on the reservation. The sub-committee seemed to be pretty much in favor of the latter, principally because they supposed you might select a site more central, bringing you more directly into contact with the Indians. You had better write your views on this subject.

you are putting up your buildings, or for a place of public worship, (unless you go to the council house) I do not know. You & the Indians must make the best arrangement you can. As to expenses you had better begin small — as small as you can and be comfortably provided for. Lumber and labor will probably be somewhat higher now than a year or two hence. Perhaps you can be accommodated at Lodi for a while.

Unless there are serious objections ~~to~~ to it, you had better have the churches regularly organized & the congregations got into shape as early as may be convenient. How Jacob Johnson and others on the lower part of the reservation will get along with Mr Bliss, I do not know. Things may adjust themselves rightly by & by. —— If Mr. VanDuzee is willing to continue with you, how would he do for a permanent associate in the school & secular department? Can you find a better?

The paragraph respecting printing, learning the Seneca language, &c. is designed to draw from all the brethren, the facts and opinions requisite for enabling the Comm. to act on that matter, if necessary. I send three copies of the whole paper, except that relating to your journey.

The subject of the mission premises seems to be in as good a state as we ~~we~~ know how to

181. C.D. [illegible] very respectful [illegible] and the [illegible] of the [illegible]

place it, though not very hopeful. The Com^tt. approve of what you have done.

Probably about next September or October will be the best time for you to make your journey, & you can probably be absent about that time as well as at any other. The Com^tt. are cheerful in authorising you to make the ~~tou~~ tour. We may point out some ways in which you may be able to do something for the Missionary cause.

I write in great haste.

Give my love to Mrs. Wright, & [illegible]
[illegible]

D. Greene.

2523

Missionary House, Boston,
9th April 1845.

Rev. Cushing Eells,
near Fort Colvile, Oregon.

My Dear Sir,

Yours of Nov. 9th & 25th 1843, did not reach me till the middle of the last 15th months after date, having been brought from the Sandwich Islands, as I suppose, by a whaler, and detained on the voyage. I can hardly suppose that any thing which I may write now, as specially called forth by the contents of your letter will be peculiarly applicable to the state of things which may prevail with you, when this shall reach you some six months hence. Then the Indians around you were neglectful of their temporal interests, ungrateful for the aid you were offering them, and indisposed to avail themselves of it; they were undervaluing the truths of the gospel, ignorant of their own spiritual emergencies and interests, and what little light did penetrate their dark minds, they were disposed to resist & make even that a savor of death unto death. They were loving sin & choosing darkness rather than light because their deeds were evil. You were not quite disheartened; but still feeling as though you were carrying a heavy load to little purpose, it with little purpose. — Before this time

P.S. Please give my respectful & Christian regards to Mr. McDonald and other gentlemen of the H.B. Company at Colvile. R.A.

the providence and Spirit of God may have greatly changed the whole face of things around you. One and another of the Indians may have come and settled around you, and others followed the example till you have a little village of labor families, industrious, comfortably sheltered & fed, clothed, and in their right mind. The little light which was dawning on their mind may in not a few, have increased, till, in the light of day they see their own spiritual state clearly. Newness of heart & faith in Christ may have taken the place of worldliness & sensuality, and you may be breaking the bread of life to a company of brethren & sisters in Christ who gratefully regard you as their spiritual father. — Why should we not think all this & more is possible & even probable? Are you not faithful missionaries & preachers of Christ? Are not the churches sustaining you by their prayers and drawing down the influences of the Spirit upon you & the people for whom you labor? Is not Christ the same compassionate Savior? Is are not the Indians given to him? Are the promises obsolete? Why then should we not have confidence that greater things than these should be occurring in all our foreign fields of labor What causes our despondency? Why are our exhortations so low and our faith so weak fear ~~[illegible]~~ there is fault & deficiency all round: — that neither the Churches, nor we here, nor missionaries abroad are sufficiently in earnest. — When look at the great interests at stake, the wretchedness of the heathen, — or at the promises — enough in the light of faith — have we not that intensity of desire for the advance of Christ's kingdom and the salvation of the heathen, and that apprehension of God's willingness and ability to save them, which we ought. — But I must not pursue this strain. The Lord give us all just the feelings & enable us to prosecute our work just in the manner most acceptable to him, & ~~best suited~~ most appropriate to the ~~work~~ enterprise in which we are engaged.

It is pleasing to learn that you can perceive some little advance in religious knowledge ~~among~~ in a portion of the Indians around you. In this you must rejoice, and continue to follow after them with the gospel message, bearing with them, in their waywardness & ingratitude; not getting angry with them for their perverseness; not despising them for their baseness; not dwelling too much on their faults and unworthiness. How much less criminal and less provoking to God, probably, is their conduct, than that of many well instructed & outwardly moral attendants on the [illegible] means of grace here at ho

England: You must, indeed, think of these Indians as sinning against God & bear with & expostulate with them, as God does. You must contemplate much their wretchedness, here & hereafter, & pity them as God does. You must rejoice when you see ~~an~~ even the slightest indications of the increase of spiritual knowledge; and be not too hasty to conclude that it is to be a savor of death unto death. These first spiritual perceptions — these incipient convictions of sin and duty, — even if they are resisted & result in no immediate change of character & conduct, — are still to be passed through, probably, by every heathen people, before the truth will reach and get full control over the conscience & the heart and quicken the man into new spiritual life. If you can persevere in your work, I doubt not that you will by & by see the fruits — not, perhaps, as so soon or so abundant as you anticipated; — but still you will see enough to convince you that the Lord sent you to your field of toil for some purpose of wisdom & grace, in which your labors have been made available.

No one circumstance in connection with your mission occasions me so much solicitude as your being obliged to labor so much of your time in secular affairs.

From this I do not see how you are to be relieved, while you remain in your present position, unless some of the immigrants can be employed. Of this Doct. Whitman, in one of his late letters gives some encouragement, though none that can be confidently relied upon.... Most of them he represents as eager to take land and create a claim for themselves, or to obtain the high wages which the demand for such labourers on the Willamette holds out to them. Labourers for this mission I doubt much whether we could obtain, who could be depended on to labor for ~~out~~ you faithfully, in the secular department for any length of time. If the distance were not so great, it would seem to me advisable for you to depend mainly on the Station further south for the principal portion of your supplies, cultivating yourselves only small fields which might supply your families with fresh vegetables &c. I am aware that this would not be so well for the Indians, nor so convenient for yourselves as to have a good faithful labourer or two, who should take all the burden [illegible] off of your hands, & provide for you good [illegible]. Perhaps Providence as in some measure met your wants in this respect before this time. I pray that it may be so. If not, and there is no more favorable prospect of your having a good portion of your time to devote to the appropriate duties of your mission. You and your brethren must consult together as to what ought to be done. If you cannot prosecute your work where you are with some fair prospect of your being permanently useful to the Indians, the question will naturally arise whether you there should not be some change – whether either one or both of you might not advantageously remove to Walla Walla, or some other point where you might pursue your labors with better prospects.

No such step should be decided upon hastily. Change, in itself, is undesirable, and without serious & strong reasons, makes an unfavorable impression on those who see it made, especially after having encountered and surmounted many of the principal difficulties lying in your way. It would involve much loss of time and labor already expended on your station & on the Indians, and would also require, if you should find a new place, not a little of your [illegible] to be done [illegible] again.

Going south would also bring you more into contact with the Methodist circuits and the [illegible] other arrangements and influences of that mission — & with the immigrants also. You must also give over your band of Indians to their perpetual ignorance or to popery, so far as any prospect now opens. Still you must look at the subject, — see what arrangements can be made to give increased efficiency to your mission — seek for wisdom from above, and adopt what seems to be the wisest course.

Our government have not yet done any thing relative to taking possession of the Oregon country; but probably within a year, either by negotiation or act of Congress, something decisive will be done. In the mean time settlers will be rushing in and seizing on the best land best adapted to their purposes, and what will become of the poor Indians I do not know; but from the character of the bill before Congress, I fear they have not much to hope; and unless they can be gathered into 1, 2, or 3 communities, located in some retired spots, I do not see how they can be, for any length of time preserved. There is a great & pressing work to be done both for them and the whites, and not a moment to be lost in doing it. May the Lord make us all wise and efficient to do all that is devolved upon us. With love to Mrs. Eells, & your associates in labor, I remain, very truly yours. D. Greene.

Rev. W. T. Boutwell 12th April 1845

Pokegama.

My Dear Sir,

I wrote you on the 2d acknowledging yours of the 15th Feb. As Mr. Hill has left a blank leaf in his invoice of articles, I will write a word or two more. — You will perceive that there are few or no donations sent; the reason is that we have none to send. For the last six months almost no boxes or other packages have been sent in. We much regret it, and yet fear that, if we tell our wants, and urge our friends to send more, they will make the donation of such articles a substitute for ~~[illegible]~~ giving money, as they have done in some times past. You may be disappointed and even embarrassed for the want of some this sort of supply; but as we did not know what specific things to buy, we have bought nothing, except what you sent for. How it will be in respect to donations in clothing &c. hereafter, we cannot tell.

I am more and more convinced that you must change your course so as to perform more appropriate labor as a missionary. Your own spiritual welfare, that of the Indians, and your own family require it: the keeping your own mind in order, disciplined and active, as a student and preacher requires it. You have been doing good, I doubt not, as you have been going on; but not all, & especially not ~~of~~ all of that best kind of good which you ought. You must make out a plan.

Love to your wife & Mr. & Mrs. Ely.

Very truly yours, D. Greene.

Missionary House. Boston;
12th April. 1845.

Miss Lydia S. Hall.
Choctaw Mission.

Dear Madam.

Your favor of the 17th March came to hand this day. I write in much haste, being greatly pressed with business, just to say that I am extremely sorry that any thing which I have written was occasioned you one moment's pain or ~~[illegible]~~ unhappiness. When I wrote relative to some of the teachers from Stockbridge going to Mr. Kingsbury's station, I did it with a strong conviction that, with the help which they had at Pine Ridge, they could not go through the summer and sustain their school, and with the presumption, also, that the boarding school at Stockbridge would not be opened for some months, and quite probably not till next fall. To this I was led by a letter from Mr. Byington, giving some account of his plans and the [illegible] embodied in the [illegible] [illegible] congregation [illegible] U. S. Agent might be [illegible] quite different now from what I supposed them to be when I wrote. As the case now stands, I am entirely willing and I am sure the Committee will be, to leave it for the brethren of the mission to judge, when together this month, where help is most needed and to arrange matters accordingly. Our desire is to send out one or two more female teachers, & we do not yet give up all hope that we may find them, though the time before the return of Mr. Willard is so short that we may fail to find one who will consent to be ready to start at the time required. We shall do all we can.

I greatly rejoice to learn that you are in so good health, your circumstances generally so agreeable, and your interest & pleasure in your work so great. May the Lord give you the unspeakably great & noble satisfaction of looking round and counting not a few of your Indian sisters, raised from ignorance, degradation, and heathenism, to something like the rank of New England females — and, what is more, raised from their death in sin to a saving knowledge of Christ, to the profession of the Christian's hope, and to be candidates for heaven, by ~~these~~ the instrumentality of your labors and prayers. Such a result — such a reward, you may hope for. May the Lord grant it to you & to all who went out with you. That will be good compensation for all the labors and burdens you may be called to. Indeed, no matter how many or great these may be, if they issue in such a result.

Please say to Mr. Byington that I have his of March 17th, and as I have written him pretty fully of late, and as I have little more to say on the topics he introduces than I have said on this sheet, he must excuse me for not writing him now.

With Christian regards to all your associates, [illegible] the blessing of God may rest upon all of you [illegible] their labors.

[illegible] your friend in Ch.

D. Greene.

Missionary House, Boston,
14th April, 1845.

Rev. Cyrus Byington.
Choctaw Mission.

My Dear Sir,

When I wrote Mr. Hall on Saturday, I acknowledged the receipt of yours of the 17th March, not expecting then to write you immediately, and supposing that I had written him all which the matter required. Mr. Hill has kindly handed me this sheet with his note to you, giving me an opportunity to say a word or two further on the subject you introduce.

In relation to the location of missionary laborers, where they are not designated by the Committee to particular stations, it would always be well for the brethren of the mission, if it be practicable, to have a meeting, and give their joint counsels and opinions as to where the new comers may be most needed, & where they can be located so as to be most useful and afford most important aid in carrying forward the work of the mission.

Then each station might present its wants, or those of its Districts and Stations, ~~and~~ the whole matter of the general interests of the mission be considered, and the question in each case be decided by vote, taking into view the feelings of each and all the circumstances. This might prevent dissatisfaction and disappointment afterwards. This we supposed would be done in the case of the company which went out with Mr. Hotchkin; to this effect I wrote him, or intended to write him, when he left us, and I think I conversed with him to this effect repeatedly while he was here.

As the matter now stands, we shall send out a teacher or two with Mr. Willard, if we can obtain them; but the time is so short, that we have not strong hope of succeeding. But this point you must all understand, viz. that the Committee do not wish you — any of you — to break down under your labors — or to attempt more than there is a fair prospect that you can bear. The Lord does not, in the present state of the mission, call you to it. Do what you can. Satisfy the reasonable expectations of the Choctaws as well as you can; and apologize, wherein you disappoint them, as well as you can. You can do no more.

Very respectfully & truly yours. D. Greene.

Missionary House. Boston;
14th April, 1845.

Doct. M. Whitman,
Oregon Mission.

My Dear Sir;

Since I wrote you in October last, yours of May 18th, 1844. has been received. I regret very much to learn that you are so seriously interrupted in your labors by the state of your health and your lameness. While the Lord is opening before his people wide fields of usefulness, calling them to important and pressing labors, and even giving them a heart to consecrate all their powers and influences to ~~that work~~ his work, how often, by reason of bodily infirmity, is their zeal checked, their enterprise and energy restricted, and their efforts made to result in little. It is comforting to bear in ~~mind~~ remembrance that where there is first a willing mind, it is accepted according to what a man hath, and not according to what he hath not. But, at the same time this failure and insufficiency, or removal of the instruments seems to involve in inscrutable and sometimes, too, painful mystery God's plan and purpose in the providential government of this world. For while we are still assured that his cause will ultimately triumph, and when the kingdom of His love and holiness, & righteousness & peace, [illegible] prevail among men, then things seem to indicate the delay and distance of that happy and glorious consummation. We are to do what we can in the way of action and appropriate labor; but perhaps we are apt to overrate the importance of this, compared with the value of true holiness of heart and life, fervent & importunate prayer, unwavering faith in God's goodness, power & truth, and a heart-affecting feeling of our own impotence & that all strength and all great results are from him. When we cannot serve God by active labor, we may serve him and promote his cause not less effectually, perhaps, by the exercise and the manifestation of, so far as we have opportunity, those graces and affections of the Christian character. May the Lord enable you thus to serve him, while restrained from a more active service by the [illegible] infirmities of body.

In respect to your Land claims, I would say that there is no prospect that any thing will be done by act of Congress which will directly interfere with your land claims or

incommode you in your work as missionaries.
No law has yet passed, even asserting the
claim of the United States, much less establish-
ing our jurisdiction or regulating the proceedings
and rights of settlers. If the negotiation should
be successfully settled, & the country given up
to us by Great Britain, laws would undoubtedly
be passed next winter, describing the rights of
settlers and establishing jurisdiction; and it
is possible that, if the negotiation should
unsuccessful, Congress will take the matter
out of the hands of the Executive, even at the
risque of a war with England. I hope not,
even though it is ~~undoubt~~ undoubtedly de-
sirable that a regular government should
be established and maintained there.

The bill before Congress last winter I
regard as a very defective, and in some respects,
a very bad bill. While at Washington a week
or two last January, I had some talk with
Mr. Achison of Missouri, Chairman of the Senate's
Com^tee on Oregon relative to the bill & also with
a number of others: but as they all said
there was no possibility of its being acted on at
that session, I did not press the matter
more, or go into details. Mr. Achison and
all said that, so far as that bill went, you
need ask the missions, whether regarded

as holding your improvements in your own right as individual settlers, or as missionaries under the Board, stood on as fair fo. ground, and had as good claims as any other settlers. And also if that bill should pass, a supplementary bill must be enacted, going into the details on the points of priority of claims, location of land claimed, settlement of conflicting claims, rights of the Indians, &c. &c., nothing of which was touched in the bill introduced. When the matter shall come up next year I will endeavor to watch it, and see that the bill is brought as far as circumstances will permit, to what it ought to be. I think the Senate can be induced to reject any bill which is not tolerably fair. In the mean time I think you need not be anxious on the subject. As to your holding your improvements as a private individual, there would be no objection to it, if it should be necessary.

I mentioned in my last that we had been disappointed in the man whom the Comtee had designated to your mission and whom we hoped would join you this coming summer, - he having concluded to go out to India under the Old School Presbyterians

Board. Whether we shall find another for you, I do not know. We have one or two in view, who may be suited to such a field and disposed to go, but do not yet know enough of them to have any opinion what the result will be. We strongly desire to send you a good preacher, and we would be glad to send out 20 or 30 more several missions, if we had the men and pecuniary resources adequate to it. It may be advisable — at least it is worthy of consideration whether the Messrs Eells and Walker should not remove from their station to some more southern ~~point~~ post, where so nearly their whole time should not be consumed in secular labors and the care of getting a living. I have written to them, adverting to this matter.

We are decidedly opposed to a change, unless circumstances imperiously call for it. If they could have a good layman with them, they would get along very well, & I cannot but hope that you may have found one for them among the emigrants. They feel overburdened with secular cares & labors, & as if they were wearing away their time and strength, while doing but little for the direct moral improvement and salvation of the

Indians. I fear they will become dissatisfied & unhappy.

What influence we can exert directly to induce moral and intelligent men to go as settlers to the Oregon country I do not know. I doubt very much if we ought to attempt any thing of the kind. If we should, we probably should have little success. It is the unsettled, restless, adventurous, and generally not the thrifty or well-principled class of persons who would be disposed to undertake such a journey. Men who have a fair standing and fair prospects in the old States will not be much disposed to venture on the uncertainties, both as to themselves & their families, which are to be encountered in such a new country, with the scanty social, educational, & religious advantages there to be enjoyed, especially while the question of title & jurisdiction ~~[illegible]~~ is in its present undecided state. Besides, we have seen so much of the falling away of apparently good men, when deprived of their usual incentives to good conduct growing out of Christian instruction and the restraints of public sentiment & exposed to temptation, that we should be slow to advise [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] many men unless we to enter on such an enterprise whose character had not been tho very thoroughly tried, — about whom we had not a more thorough ~~the~~ knowledge than we could have of such as might be forward to go. The best way will be to leave this matter, as to who shall fill the Oregon country, to the providence of God, and such influences as private individuals may exert over their friends and acquaintances.

It gives us much pleasure to learn through the public papers that your settlers are giving indications of their regard for law and order, and are making laudable efforts to avoid the anarchy and violence which too often characterize such remote communities, where no there is no recognized power to restrain. We are glad to learn also that they have taken early and efficient measures to stop some of the fountains which would otherwise send forth demoralizing streams to pollute and destroy. May all such efforts be prospered; and of the materials which shall come into your country, may the Lord, by his restraining and sanctifying grace, raise up a people to serve and honor him. Our great reliance must be on Him. Let us feel this, & pray for ~~it~~ his aid. —— With love to Mrs. Whitman, & my respects to Mr. McKinlay, I remain

Very truly Yours. David Greene

Missionary House, Boston,
18th April, 1845.

Miss Hannah Evans.
Conway.

Dear Madam, Yours of the 14th reached me this morning. I have not yet succeeded in finding any teacher for Mr. Kingsbury's school, and have no one now in mind to whom application could be properly made with hope of success. The subject has just been proposed to two persons here; but they both have reasons – and probably sufficient reasons – for declining to go at present. If you know of any one, who would make a really good teacher, our Committee would be very glad to send her by Mr. Willard, on his return to the Choctaw country, about the first of June – possibly a little before. I [illegible] [illegible] now; they will get along at Pine Ridge without having more help, or else suspending their school. We sent by Mr. Hotchkin last fall, all that we supposed, on his representation of the demand, to be needed. But one more than we anticipated was left at Mr. Byington's, and Mr. Hotchkin took one more for his station; and thus Mr. & Mrs. Kingsbury were left deficient. If you can find one who will ~~satisf~~ satisfy Mr. & Mrs. Kingsbury as well as you could, should you return there with firm health, you will do them and the Choctaws a great favor and relieve us from not a little anxiety. If you find *the one*, you will know what aid & counsel to give respecting testimonials, outfit &c. so that there may be as little delay as practicable. She may go out for three, four, or five years, if health should continue good, and no unforeseen providence should call for an earlier return, we should hope he would remain five years, at least.

Mr. Willard, I understand, intends to take a sister with him on his return, ~~so that~~ the chance for going with Choctaw country is a pleasant and favorable one.

Please give my Christian regards to your father, and believe me very sincerely your friend in Christ.

D. Greene.

Missionary House. Boston.
23d April, 1845.

Rev. H. H. Spalding
Oregon Mission.

My Dear Sir,

Though I wrote you some months ago, forwarding by Cape Horn & the Sandwich Islands, which letter may hardly reach you earlier than this; yet as I am making up a packet to send by the emigrants across the mountains, I write you a line. My latest date from you are to April, 1844. We now and then see newspaper paragraphs relating to the affairs of the Oregon settlers, but not generally acquainted with the sources from whence they come, we of course do not know what dependence is to be placed upon them. If they are any index of the character and disposition of the people who are taking possession of that territory, we should entertain strong hopes that the immigrant community would, as a body, be the friends of law, order & good morals. How they are going to feel towards the Indians & their rights, & how they will regard the measures adopted for their improvement and elevation as social and moral beings, we see few or no indications. The bill which has been before the Congress, though it has not present scattered manner, and try for less passed, and is not likely to at the present, not only does not provide for the protection and improvement of of the Indians, but does not even allude to their existence. ~~It~~ You would not know or infer from it, that an Indian was ever heard of in that country. We shall endeavor and hope to succeed if a new bill comes before Congress, with any prospect of its passing, to have something inserted, which shall go as far toward protecting the Indians, as the want of principle and the selfishness of men will permit. As the matter stood in the bill of last winter a new settler might come in and locate his claim so as to cover all the improvements of your Indians, drive them from their little field and from the whole of their retired and quiet valley. I trust that ~~this~~ such a thing can be made to appear so outrageous that no bill can be carried which permits it. What I most fear is that in this movement of emigrants, some of them will covet and seize upon Indian improvements, in this time of no government, and thus interrupt your work and disaffect & dishearten the Indians. What should be done? Will it be best to have the Indians collected upon one tract, from which the whites shall be excluded? And will the Indians be willing to be thus brought into one body? — or will it be better to have a dividing [illegible] present scattered manner, and try for laws which will protect their persons rights, & property as well as it may be practicable? We should like to know the views of yourself & the other brethren of the mission on this point. Has Doct. White written the ~~government~~ on the subject? His opinion and suggestions would be of great weight, and, if correct, would be highly valu~~of~~able. Might not the mission, in connection with him, or through him, ~~[illegible]~~ devise and recommend some plan which might be the means of great present & future blessings to the Indians? I hope that yourself and your brethren will consider the subject.

But the great end to be aimed at, especially in regard to a race whose destinies seem so uncertain as those of the Indians, is the salvation of their souls. Whether they are to be perpetuated as a people, or are to be well or ill treated, let us prepare as many of them as possible for a better world, where covetousness, and disregard of others rights, and oppression, are unknown. We rejoice to learn by your last letter, that you have so much encouragement in your work & that the Lord seems to smile on your station & the Indians around you, though he does send frequent sickness, and other trials. May goodness & mercy from above still follow you and yours & prosper your labors for the salvation of the Indians. — Give Christian love to yourself & Mrs. Spalding.

I remain
Very truly yours D. Greene

1½	Ream Letter Paper done 2.00		3.00
2	Blank Books "		1.00
2	Pr Woollen Socks "		.67
1	Temperance Document "		50
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1	Pc 33 yds Print @ 11 cts	3.63	
	Box	38	26.75
			101.21
	Charges Packing Cartage &c		7.79
			$109.00

Boston, April 23. 1845.

Mission House, Boston.
23d April. 1845.

Rev. J. G. Pratt.
Fort Leavenworth.

My Dear Sir,

Once more I take the liberty to trespass on your kindness, and request you to place the inclosed letters into as safe hand as you may be able to find among the emigrants who are crossing the Mountains this spring and summer.

If, sometime when you are writing Mr. Peck, you will mention the receipt of them, and the prospect of their ever getting on their way, you will much oblige

Yours truly,
D. Greene
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

No Unappropriated donation

1½ Ream Letter Paper done @ 2.00	3.00			
2 Blank Books	"	1.00		
2 Pr Woollen Socks	"	.67		
1 Temperance Document	"	50		
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1 Pc 33 yds Print @ 11 cts			3.63	
Box			38	26.75
				101.21

Charges

Purchasing & Packing Cartage &c	7.79
	$109.00

Boston, April 23. 1845.
H. Hill, Treasr.

May 9th, 1845. Rev. Frederic Ayer.

My Dear Sir,

Your long and interesting communication of the 12th January last arrived March 17th. The articles requested have been purchased, but we regret to say that we have few or no donations of clothing &c. to send you this year, as the supply of that kind this year has been very small, and nearly all we did receive had been sent to other stations before your letter arrived. If we had known & exactly what would have best met your wants*, we should have extended our purchases further. If you find it necessary, you may feel authorised to draw for $50 in addition to the $250 ~~as first~~ you have before drawn as your allowance for the year. We send you a good supply of tracts &c, for the English scholars, &c. I will write you more at length soon. With love to Mrs. Ayer, I remain truly yours.

D. Greene.

* I see you have enumerated some articles, & some of them have been purchased

Missionary House, Boston,
13th May. 1845.

To The Seneca Chiefs
and the Deacons of the Church living
on the Allegany Reservation.

Brothers.

Mr. Hall has sent me the letter you requested him to write to the Missionary Society, expressing your desire that Mr. Wright, when he shall leave the Buffalo reservation, may go and live with you and your people. The Missionary Society would be very glad if they had two men who loves the Indians as well as Mr. Wright does — who could speak your language as well as he can — who knew how to give medicine as well, and who are as willing as he to live among & labor for you & your people; ~~their~~.

they would then give you or your people one station, and let the other one remain among the portion of the Senecas with whom he has ~~for~~ heretofore lived, and who are now to live at Cattaraugus. But the Missionary Society has but one Mr. Wright, and know not where to find another like him. If the Buffalo and Tonawanda Indians both settle at Cattaraugus there then will be more than three times as many Senecas there, as at Allegany; and if only those from Buffalo settle at Cattaraugus, there will be more than twice as many as there are at Allegany, almost all of whom want to be instructed. Mr. Wright wishes to stay with the Buffalo Indians, & they wish him to remain with them; and as he will have as many there as he can instruct, most of whom will be near to him, there

Society have thought it best for him
to go and live at Cattaraugus — Mr.
Wright teaching the Indians up toward
Lodi, & Mr. Bliss teaching those near
the Lake. If we could get another
good Missionary to reside at Cold
Spring or Old Town & help Mr. Hall, we should be glad
to send him. We know how badly your
land is shaped, & how inconvenient
the river makes it to pass from
one part of it to another; and
we think another good man could
be very usefully employed among you;
& we are glad to learn that you desire
another; but we do not now know where
to find one. Perhaps we may find one
by & by. We are sorry to disappoint you.

We pray that the Lord may do you
and your people good, prosper & preserve
you, and save you by his grace.

Very truly your friend & Brother

David Greene

Missionary House, Boston.
15th May, 1845.

Doct. Elizur Butler,
Fairfield. C.N.

My Dear Sir,

Your favors of March 11th and April 10th are received. That relating to slaveholding in your church is, I perceive, sufficiently particular to answer all the purposes for which it was desired. It is a painful, as well as very delicate subject. We suppose the agitation of it in the Board is, some how or other, to be overruled for good; and we can hardly see that a discussion and a fair understanding of the views of each other, may be far better than the existing feeling of distrust and disaffection. We hope & pray that the Lord will give ~~[illegible]~~ grace and wisdom to all concerned to bring all to a happy result; and that white men or the Indians, with whom the institution of slavery, will not be permitted to pervert & misrepresent what is the Board doing, so, & thereby prejudice the feelings of the Indians [illegible] & shut up their hearts against the [illegible] of good & profit which might otherwise be [illegible] you thing. This is a result which we fear would deprecate more than any other. We are quite confident that the Board are do a thing, which, if rightly understood, ought to give offence to the Cherokees; while, at the same time, there can be no doubt that the members of the Board, individually, are decidedly opposed to slavery & regard it as a wicked institution, which ought to be abolished with the least possible delay. As a Board,— an organized missionary body, it does not become them to have or express any opinions on the general subject of slavery. Nor do I suppose that they are disposed to do it.

I am very sorry to learn that your old complaint is attacking you so hardly of late, & that your vigor generally is somewhat impaired. We will still hope that the Lord has more work for you to do among the Indians, & that he will raise you up to health

again. You must give yourself as fair
a chance for this as your circumstances
will permit. Perhaps you ought to break
off and have a vacation for a few months,
even though the affairs at the Station
and the interests of the Indians would
temporarily suffer from doing so.

It is good & comforting to know
that the Lord can be carrying on his
work in the midst of your weak-
ness. His Spirit may be at work
in the heart, giving efficacy to
the truth, while he who sowed the
seed may be, by weakness and pain,
confined to his bed, or even sleeping
in death. May the Lord make his
strength perfect in your weakness,
and add to his Church under your
care more & more, to your joy & their
salvation.

With my best Christian regards to
yourself, your wife & family,
I remain very truly yours,
D. Greene.

Missionary House, Boston
15th May, 1845.

Mr. James Orr.
Dwight Mission.

My Dear Sir.

As it seems to be a source of gratification to yourself to be again at work for the Indians, and I doubt not it is to Mrs. Hitchcock and all at Dwight, as I am sure it is to us, we may conclude that the arrangement takes well all round. And as you prefer that it should be an independent free will matter, we will cheerfully leave it so, not separating you, or attempting to bind you by any external bond, to that to which your own mind & heart incline you. We do not suppose you need either the stimulus or the obligation of such a relationship to the mission or the Board.

We are glad to hear of your restored health, and of your continued attachment to the missionary work. We pray the Lord to bless you in it - give you great enjoyment of his presence and the friendship and comforting influences of his Spirit, and respects you eminently useful to the mission family and to the Indians, directly & indirectly as you may have opportunity.

We feel very sure that yourself and Mr. Hitchcock will find enough ~~to~~ ~~to~~ work to do, and heart to do it, so that you will not feel it necessary to spend a moment in contending who shall do this & who shall do that, or who does most & who least. We leave you, therefore, to adjust matters as to your departments of labor among yourselves just as shall be most according to your ~~own~~ views of what will most conduce to the accomplishment of the great object of the mission. May the Spirit of the Lord now come down with power upon the family, the School, and the Cherokees around, quickening & strengthening the graces of his people, and carrying salvation to many souls.

Please give my best Christian regards to Mrs. W., & believe me to be affectionately & truly yours,

D. Greene.

Missionary House, Boston,
15th May, 1845.

Mr Jacob Hitchcock,
Dwight Mission.

My Dear Sir,

Yours of the 10th of April came to hand on the 7th instant. Your statements are, I presume, all that will be required for use at the next meeting of the Board. This subject of slavery is an exceedingly perplexing and troublesome one, in all its aspects and bearings. If our position is rendered so uncomfortable by it, what must it be to be a slaveholder or a slave? It maddens the slave, maddens the slaveholder, and maddens the abolitionist; and no person can allow himself to dwell much upon it, & enter into it, without, (unless he has a large share of the grace of self-control,) being put almost beside himself. We hope to get along with the subject when it shall come up next September, in a Scriptural and Christian manner, — soberly and kindly: but we know there is danger, and we shall much need the wisdom & harmlessness, and meekness and love, which God's Spirit alone can give. We do not wish to say or do one thing which will countenance such an abominable system; nor do we wish to be led into unscriptural denunciation, or in any manner astray from our appropriate work, ~~in~~ or out of regard to it.

Please give my love to Mrs. H. & your family & all the associates, & believe me to be very truly yours.

R. Anderson.

Missionary House. Boston,
17th May. 1845.

Mr Joshua Potter.
Choctaw Mission.

My Dear Sir, I have received yours of December the 5th, and should have ~~ack~~ acknowledged it long since, had not various labors been heavily pressing upon me, & filling up my time. We are glad to hear of the progress at your station in respect to your buildings, schools, church, helpers, &c. and to learn also that you have been blessed with health; and what is of no small importance to your happiness and usefulness, to learn that you can go through with hard labor, & a good deal of it, & encounter troublesome & sometimes painful inconveniences, without thinking much of them, if they really lie in the path of duty, and, directly or indirectly, are connected with the accomplishment of your work. Not a few who are professedly laboring in the cause of Christ, seem to be desiring, and expecting to see him in an easy, comfortable sort of way, and very much fear that they shall have more than their share of the labors and annoyances which are to be encountered in building up his kingdom. But I do not understand that state of mind. It seems to me that the heart of the truly and devoted follower of Christ is, - the more labor my Master assigns to me - the more burden of responsibility & endurance he lays upon me, provided he gives me strength to go through it all, the higher is the honor & the higher the privilege." And the rivalry among the servants of Christ, if rivalry there is to be, should be, not who shall have the easiest ~~and~~ most comfortable time in life; but who shall render the most service, and bear the most burden. "If we suffer, we shall also reign with him."

At your station I begin to think the beginning has been made rightly, commencing on a small scale, and enlarging as the state of things around you and the other leadings of Providence seemed to call for, and your own acquaintance with the work & ability to make progress in it permitted. You must be gradually getting your buildings into a better state, so far as they require improvement.

We are sorry that the Choctaws are so little inclined disposed to aid you in those ways in which they are able to do it. It would be for their good, as well as a relief ~~of~~ to the treasury of the Board & an indication that they valued our labors & were willing to make what return they could. We must rejoice that they are willing to provide so liberally for their schools. When the Choctaw candidates for the ministry come forward to the work, we hope they may be disposed to do something for them. Perhaps they think the United States have robbed them of land enough, to entitle them in return to get from the white people all they can. Such a feeling is not with foundation. We should be glad to see the Choctaws bearing the burden of their religious institutions as well as of their schools, & we hope it will be so at no very distant day. Yours very truly,

[illegible] Cushman, [illegible] to Mess. Potter & Hotchkins, D. Greene

Missionary House, Boston

Miss Martha C. Trimble.
17th May, 1845.

Fayetteville. Ark.

My Dear Friend.

Your letter of the 29th January was very acceptable; for though personally a stranger to me, it gives me great pleasure to learn that there are those, even in the western parts of our country, who are engaged in useful studies and labors, improving their minds and preparing for usefulness among those around them, as the Lord shall open the way; and especially to see in your case, as I suppose I do to some extent at least, the fruits of the labors of my ~~ol~~ old friend & correspondent, Miss Sawyer; who, I hope, notwithstanding all her ailments & sufferings, (& they are no trifles, I presume) and all her depressions and debilitations, — and they are real and great enough too, — will long live to do good and earn the thanks of many of the daughters of the

West. She is not likely, I presume, to be [illegible] or cease from her efforts to be useful, so long as she has strength to labor. And in such a world as this there is always good enough to be done and opportunities enough for doing it, to satisfy and employ all who have a heart for it.

I am glad Miss Sawyer has one to aid her in her school, who appears to be so competent as your letter [illegible] indicates you to be. I hope you may be the source of much assistance and comfort to her, and highly useful among the Misses & young ladies who attend the School. You can hardly fail to be so, if your great object in life is to do good. To live to be fashionable — to be admired — or to enjoy oneself merely or principally, is making life a small and almost contemptible matter. But to live — to labor & love to labor, even, — to work hard all one's days, [illegible] for the [illegible] purpose of doing good to others, for this life and the life to come, is the noblest and most ap-

West. She is not likely, I presume, to be still or cease from her efforts to be useful, so long as she has strength to labor. And in such a world as this there is always good enough to be done and opportunities enough for doing it, to satisfy and employ all who have a heart for it.

I am glad Miss Sawyer has one to aid her in her school, who appears to be so competent as your letter [illegible] indicate you to be. I hope you may be the source of much assistance and comfort to her, and highly useful among the Misses & young ladies who attend the School. You can hardly fail to be so, if your great object in life is to do good. To live to be fashionable—to be admired—or to enjoy oneself merely or principally, is making life a small and almost contemptible matter. But to live—to labor—love to labor, even,—to work hard all one's days, ~~[illegible]~~ for the ~~[illegible]~~ purpose of doing good to others, for this life and the life to come, is the noblest and most ap-

appropriate manner of spending life and of using our powers. There is one wonderfully comprehensive clause in the New testament, it is Matt. 20:28, which I should be glad to have you and every body else think of till the spirit of it is fully taken in & it becomes a principle of action. "Even the Son of Man came, not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many." How strikingly Christ exemplified this passage in his life & the object for which he came into the world! Suppose that every body, or even one person in ten should act on that principle, what a changed world this would be! What could be more noble! What could be more conducive to the happiness of oneself and of all about us! What would make us more like Christ, more like God! What could more surely secure his approbation & blessing!

But I am moralizing too much. Will you think of that verse 10 minutes a day for a week, praying the Lord to enable you to understand it & live and act conformably to it? — I shall be glad to hear from you.

Very truly Your friend, Dana Greene.

Missionary House. Boston
17th May. 1845.

Rev. Alfred Wright,
Choctaw Mission.

My Dear Sir,

Yours of the 14th March came to hand the 28th of April, with the manuscript & book for a reprint of the Gospels. To day the printer has begun upon them. The same compositor who has done the work for us here in former years, will do this, and we will try to make it as correct as we can. Your marks in Matthew are intelligible enough. In what you say respecting the headings of the Sections are we to understand that those in the printed copy of Matthew are substantially the same as those in the Bible Society's large edition; or is that statement to be applied only to the other Gospels, which you send in Manuscript? I make this inquiry so that

I may know precisely what to say to the Bible Society when we ask them for a grant. We will endeavor to have the work executed as nearly in conformity with your wishes as we can; and hope to have the books ready and well seasoned, to send out by the earliest conveyance next fall.

Miss Burnham & Mrs. Olmstead I have not seen yet, though I learn from New York that both arrived safely. We have made the allowance you suggested to Mrs. Olmstead, and will keep an eye on her case & that of Miss Burnham, and if any thing more seems to be demanded of the Board, I presume the Committee will attend to it.

Mr. Willard from Mr. Kingsbury's Church, who called on me a few days ago, gives us very interesting accounts of the progress of religious and social improvement among the Choctaws of late, and of the kind feeling and confidence which they cherish toward the missionaries. I trust that you will all be able to rejoice and thank God for the good work which he has enabled you to accomplish among your Indians. There is something deeply interesting in laboring in a field where you can measure the results of ~~your~~ one's labors, as may in a great degree be done in your field, ~~and~~ as at the Sandwich Islands, & some other places, — looking back and seeing from what, — & looking around & seeing to what, the people have been brought, by the labors of one generation laborers. May the Lord consummate his goodness both to Choctaws and those who are laboring for their good.

Please remember me affectionately to Mrs. Wright & all the helpers as your sisters.

Very respectfully & sincerely yours,
D. Greene.

Missionary House, Boston;
17th May, 1845.

Miss Sophia Sawyer,
Fayetteville, Arks.

Dear Madam,

Your letter on the same sheet with a very highly creditable one from Mr. C. Trimble, and bearing date 11th Feb. is received. I infer from it that your health is about as in times past, never firm, & often comfortable, & still such that you keep on working, with occasional interruptions. With this you must be content, going to the limit of the ability which God gives you, and then submitting to his will with child-like confidence, assured that he will accept you according to what you have, and not according to what you have not. You must not be impatient, nor fret against God because he fixes your limits where he does. To be sure, you might like to render a great deal greater service both to him and to the community where he has placed you, than he is giving you strength to do; but you must be careful not to find fault with his arrangement in this matter. Let God carry out his own plan in regard to you, being careful yourself that you do not diminish or in any manner use up your strength and mental health, in anxiety or useless regrets. — But perhaps you have made great improvement in these respects; for it occurred to me, on reading your letter, that there were more indications of acquiescence in the Lord's arrangements concerning you, than I had been accustomed to see. I pray you, if it be so, press forward in this career of improvement. The more progress you make in it, the more useful and happy you will be.

It seems by your letter that you are desiring good for some of my boys. Whether any of them will be worth training up in the way of a college education, is more than I would dare predict. I have now five boys and four girls, the oldest of them not yet fifteen and the youngest two and a half—a flock indeed! All are well formed and healthy, and mind enough to be useful, if their hearts are made right & they exert themselves faithfully. There is great responsibility and labor, as well as much enjoyment, in taking care of them. If they were prepared for it, or should they hereafter become so, I think nothing would give me more pleasure than to have the Lord choose them all and send them among the heathen to make his gospel known there. Hardships and sufferings I do not think much of, if the Lord gives grace & strength to bear them. But I am in too much haste to write further.

I remain very sincerely your friend
friend in Christ,
D. Greene

Missionary House, Boston;
19th May. 1845.

Doct. Thos S. Williamson
Sioux Mission.

My Dear Sir,

Your favor of the 3d January is received, in which you give what you regard as the dark features of your missionary picture. But I do not remember to have read any letter from your mission that encouraged me so much, or gave so much evidence that ~~the~~ a considerable number of the Sioux had been brought effectually under the power of divine truth and the Holy Ghost. The seed time and the harvest do not last all the year. We are not always both watching the thrifty blade or gathering in the fruits. There ~~are~~ is a sifting time, as well as a time for planting and ingathering — a time for trying the grain to ascertain its quality & value, as well as for counting the sheaves.

Is there not something in your missionary history analogous to this? Previously to the last two years, your mission and the Indians to whom you ministered ~~may be regarded as~~ had ~~been~~ for two or three years engaged; what, taking all the circumstances into consideration, may be regarded as a season of great religious prosperity—a very interesting outpouring of the Holy Spirit. Taking into view the most unfavorable state of the Indians & their prejudices, the infancy of our mission, and other things, the Lord has accomplished a great work among our Indians. ~~Thus~~ This, judging from the way in which God has commonly dealt with his people, we are hardly to expect will be continued without interruption, for a great number of years. The converting and sanctifying influences of the Spirit have for some time been mostly withheld. The converts are placed in circumstances of trial & temptation—some of them, to fall away & manifest that they were only stony ground & wayside hearers; others, to learn more of their own hearts, their weakness & need of divine aid, by falling before temptation, though recovering again; and others still, to develope and honor the Christian character before their heathen associates, by conforming in a good degree to the principles and requirements of the Gospel while unsupported by the missionaries, & exposed to corrupting examples and influences. Now it seems to me that the missionary should be faithful & more [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] perhaps though this ordeal is highly encouraging, taking the statements in your letter as a fair representation of the present state of things in your Church. The manner in which the members have conducted in relation to Sabbath-breaking, drinking, and other things to which they have been tempted, seem to me to indicate in the great mass of them, as much of conscience, Christian principle and firmness, & regard for Christian morals, as could have been looked for in such persons— more than I should have expected to see developed in them. This is what encourages me. We have lately received some letters from the Sandwich Islands, of a tenor similar to yours, and relating to circumstances in their churches not unlike what prevails with you, & ~~of~~ in greater contrast with the state of things which has prevailed at the Islands during previous years. But these letters from the Islands seem to me more sure indications that the truth has taken hold & has a lodgement in the soul, & is working out its sanctifying and saving results there, than all the flocking to meetings & professing in the church, which former years have exhibited. This standing up against worldly influences, this striving with corrupt affections within & temptations without, though often feebly & sometimes unsuccessfully, is a better test of character than profession— this seeking in the way is better than mere enlisting. — But I must close— The Lord sustain and deliver his own people & encourage all his saints. Yours, very Ty. D. Greene

Missionary House, Boston,
21st May. 1845.

Rev. Asher Wright,
Seneca Mission;

My Dear Sir,

Yours of the 15th came to hand yesterday and was laid before the Committee. By letters received from Mr. Bliss at the same time, it would appear that the Indians are, on the whole, well satisfied with the arrangements proposed for ~~the~~ conducting the mission among them; and we infer from the letters of you both, that both the Indians and yourselves are going to work to carry the plan proposed by the Committee into effect, so far as the stations, churches, buildings, &c. are concerned. Relative to the house for your family, for which you send on a plan, the Committee direct me to make an inquiry or two before they act upon it.

1. They wish to know, as nearly as practicable what the expense of the house & other out buildings is likely to

318

2. Whether the house you ~~are~~ have planned is designed for ~~all~~ the accommodation of the lay helper, if one with a family should be employed at your station; or whether it is designed merely for your own family, with perhaps a female teacher or two. If the latter is the design, is not the house larger than will be necessary, in the situation of comparative retirement in which you are likely to be. If the former is your plan; is it certain that it is best to have two families live in the common stock way, in the same house? Perhaps it is. But it is desirable that the minds of yourself & Mr. Wright should be directed to that point, in the present stage of the business, and have it settled. There are advantages in ~~each~~ the joint stock & in the severalty plan. Some would decide that those of the former, & others that those of the latter preponderate. What we want is that you should look at the matter and make up your mind after full consideration. There might be one large house, with reference to the common stock way of living; or one constructed so as to be easily adapted to two separate families; or two small separate houses.

The Committee are not acquainted with

all the particulars in relation to materials and labor; but they would hope that you could get a comfortable and durable house made for from $1200 to $1400. If you can get one of brick well-burned, as cheap as of wood, and there is no special danger from dampness, the Com^tee would think the brick preferable. In your plan they see nothing to remark upon, on the supposition that it is designed for all who may labor at the station. —— You do not mention where the site selected for the meeting house and the mission house is. What is the direction and distance from the council house?

We do not think it worth while to take any special pains to secure the property against the future contingency of the lands being sold to the Company. We must run our risk. Perhaps our experience will, should such a sale be attempted, enable us to be more on our guard than we were at the late sale.

What is the nature of the ~~late~~ law to which you refer, which gives the Indians a stronger hold upon their land than they have heretofore had? Are you likely to get any thing for the Seneca mission premises?

We will thank you to send us your estimate for the buildings as soon as practicable. Your statements relating to the printing &c. are quite as full and particular as my inquiries contemplated.

Very truly Yours. D. Greene

Missionary House, Boston
21st May, 1845.

Rev. Gilbert Rockwood
Tuscarora Mission.

My Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 9th inst. which I laid before the Com. yesterday, let me say that the Com. suppose ~~that~~ there is nothing in the diminution of the number of the Indians by removal to Canada or elsewhere, nor in the tendency which there is to join Cusick's Baptist party, nor in any other circumstances, which renders it unadvisable, all things considered, to continue the mission. If there is any question of this sort to be agitated for any reason, now is the time for it. We should like to know about how many ~~of the~~ [illegible] Indians are likely to be on hand in the band after they get on their deeded land; - how many of these go with the Baptists; - and how many you regard likely to be as under your care and instruction.

Unless the circumstances are too unpromising, the Com. are disposed to continue the

P.S. The books you sent for have been purchased and are to be immediately forwarded. D.G.

suspicion. But before taking any decisive steps on the subject, they wait for the facts on the points just referred to.

Relative to the expense proposed to be spent upon the house & premises, the Committee would hope that, by taking the work advantageously in respect to time, materials, contracts, &c. ~~that~~ you would be able to bring the expense considerably within the limits you mention; especially if you should, for two or three months, give a good share of personal attention and labor to it, and see that every thing is conducted in the most efficient and economical manner. The Committee would hope that $1000 would cover the whole expense. Perhaps you can make the expense less by not pushing forward all the work to be done on the premises, at one time, but leaving a part of the clearing & fencing to be done subsequently, when circumstances favor.

As soon as the Committee shall receive your statements and views more fully, they will act on the subject as early as possible. — In much haste, but

Very friendly yours. D. Greene.

Missionary House. Boston;
23d May, 1845.

Rev. S. W. Pond,
Sioux Mission.

My Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 10th March reached me on the 7th instant. We are always glad to hear from the missions, even if there is no information of revivals, or great progress of any kind to be communicated. We wish to know specially what the situation of our brethren who are laboring among the heathen is, what their labors are, what opposition or difficulties they have encountered, by what success and encouragements they are cheered, what prospects open before them, and in what manner in all respects, the Lord is dealing with them. It seems that you are not left wholly alone to struggle with the darkness and wickedness around you. You have some coadjutors, who are regardful of the social and moral welfare of the Indians & are laboring to promote it, & that too, with some effect. By their efforts, the introduction and use of intoxicating drinks somewhat diminenriched among the Indians. The Indians themselves, it seems, are somewhat more ready to converse on religious subjects, than formerly, and more disposed to send their children to school. However small the change in these respects, you must look upon it as the result of God's interposition, — the fulfilment, in part, of his promises; and you must be encouraged by it to expect more and ask for more. It seems to me that the restraints which the providence and Spirit of God have laid upon the principal fur-traders among the Northwestern Indians, from the time when we first became acquainted with them through the Mackinaw mission in 1823, till the present time — the number of them who have become hopefully converted, or at least serious & moral, — who have been decidedly friendly to missionary operations & to the moral and social improvement of the Indians, is an indication of the favor of God toward the Indians in that quarter, ~~the~~ of great importance, & which has not been sufficiently noticed. It has facilitated our entrance and residence among the Indians, removed many embarrassments, and greatly promoted the quiet and comfort of the mission families. If the traders had been of the opposite character, & exerted an opposing influence, it would have been nearly impossible to ~~have~~ maintained our missionary stations in the Indian country.

But something more than the favorable influence of such men is needed before the great object of our labors among the Indians shall be accomplished. The Holy Spirit must be shed down upon the Indians themselves. The darkness must be removed from their hearts. Their deadness to spiritual things must be quickened into life. They must so hunger and thirst after the truth as to press around the missionary to hear it and be willing to change their long-cherished habits, for the sake of coming, with their families, under its steady and powerful influences. When are we to see such a day among the Northwestern tribes? To a great extent we do see it among the Choctaws. They now seem likely to go a head of all the other Indians in the career of intellectual, social, and religious improvement. Let us pray to God more earnestly than ever for such a movement among the Sioux.

Very truly yours in the Gospel. D. Gavin.

Missionary House, Boston.
24 May. 1845.

Miss Anna Burnham
Bloomfield, Con.

Dear Madam,

Your favor of the 20th reached me yesterday. I should have written you immediately on hearing of your arrival, had I known where a letter would reach you. The letter of Mr. Wright received some months ago mentioning your contemplated return to New England, with some of the reasons for it, and the opinion of the Missionaries respecting it, was laid before the Committee at the time of its being received; and they expressed their approbation of the proposed measure. They would indeed have been glad to have you remain in the Mission, even if you were not able to render much active service; but as the Providence of God

seems to be directing otherwise, the Committee cheerfully acquiesce. In the present afflicted circumstances of your near relations, it must be a comfort to them and to yourself, for [illegible] that [illegible] there. [illegible] So far as the particulars are be- [illegible] we are led to pre- sume [illegible] decided pref- [illegible] in making up your mind to [illegible] New England. [illegible] sympathy with you in [illegible] afflictions [illegible] seems to be directing otherwise, the Committee cheerfully acquiesce. In the present afflicted circumstances of your near relations, it must be a comfort to them and to yourself, ~~to~~ for you to be with them; and so far as the particulars are before us, we ~~presume~~ are led to presume that you have decided properly, in making up your mind to return to New England. Be assured that we sympathize with you in the afflictions with which your family friends have been visited. But we must bear in mind that this scene of infirmity and trouble will soon be over. May the Lord sustain and comfort yourself & your friends through this scene, and then introduce you to the rest and blessedness which are in reserve beyond.

We shall be very glad to see & confer with you, if you pass through Boston, or to receive any communication from you, if that will be more convenient.

Very respectfully & sincerely your friend in Chst.

D. Greene.

Missionary House, Boston,
26th May. 1845

Rev. Asher Bliss,
Cattaraugus

Dear Sir,

Yours of May 2d and 8th are received. We are very glad to receive your statements relating to ~~the~~ the prospect of inducing any considerable number of the Senecas to learn to read their own language. As to the particular case before you, you must, of course, know much more than I do respecting the facts. But as to your ~~[illegible]~~ conclusions, I am inclined somewhat to dissent. That there are ever to be many books in the Seneca language, & many readers of it; or that it is expedient to spend much time & strength in attempting to bring about any such state of things, I never supposed. If the great body of the Senecas are ever to become readers, and to gain much knowledge from books, it will doubtless be through the English language. But notwithstanding-standing this, if I ~~[illegible]~~ was aiming most effectually and rapidly to introduce a knowledge of English books, I would, while I afforded every facility and held out every inducement for learning to read [illegible] of English, at the same time use all my power to persuade ~~them~~ the Indians to learn to read their own language. My reasoning would be this — If I can train them to the habit of acquiring knowledge from books — ~~[illegible]~~ awaken a desire in them to learn to read, & have their children learn — can raise up their courage & zeal to the effort requisite ~~[illegible]~~ for learning to read either language, the great point would be gained — they would not be satisfied with merely reading the little which their own language affords — Having gone so far they would desire something beyond. They can perhaps be led along to the reading of their own language, and from that to reading English; which, if they ~~then~~ should at first be exhorted to learn to read English, and learn the meaning of the words too, they might shrink from the task. My opinion is that as soon as Mr. Wright gets his Seneca books introduced and read, and the more extensively he does it, the sooner ~~will~~ and the more generally will the understanding & reading of the English prevail, and the use of the Seneca come to an end.

You have a somewhat more favorable opinion of the fidelity and competency of interpreters and of the knowledge obtained through them, than I have. How it happens that unlearned and undiscriminating men & youths can interpret a regular discourse, on a subject with which they are but slightly acquainted, and with a language comparatively destitute of terms adapted to express the sentiments, — and succeed half as well as they do, I cannot understand.

The expenses for your schools you ought not to go beyond what you did last year. If the opportunities are fair for having schools with a good number of tolerably constant pupils, and pretty good teachers, you may go up to that limit. But I think the expenses of your station ought not to exceed those of last year. — I am glad to hear anything favorable of Capt. Strong. As he is getting old, I hope he will look on the [illegible] life.

Very Sincerely Yours.

D. Greene.

Missionary House, Boston;
6th June, 1845

Rev. P. P. Osunkhirhine,
St. Francis, L.C.

My Dear Sir,

Yours of the 27th of May reached me yesterday; and as the meeting of the Committee held in the afternoon, I consulted them about your attending the Meeting of the Board in September next. They think it desirable that you should attend, and they will see that your expenses are paid, unless some of your friends in Canada shall help you on by doing it. Perhaps you can persuade some of the friends of the Board in Montreal to attend the Meeting also. We should be very glad to see them; and as a number of them contribute very liberally to the treasury, it seems desirable that they should come and see how the

Missionary House, Boston,
6th June, 1865.

Rev. Sherman Hall,

business is transacted, and what progress is made in the great work of converting the world to Christ, and how urgent the call is for more efficient and extended effort. The meeting of the Board, by established rule, begins on the afternoon of the Tuesday before the second Wednesday of September, annually.

If you get Mark printed before you come to the meeting of the Board, you must bring a few copies for our library. I am glad you are printing.

Let us have a report of your church and school, & all your affairs, up to the first of July next, which I may use in making out the Annual Report of the Board.

You may be sure that we do not forget you. We often think & speak of you & your church, & pray for you & their spiritual welfare.

Very truly Yours, D. G[illegible]

Missionary House, Boston.
6th June, 1865.

Rev. Sherman Hall,
La Pointe.

My Dear Sir,

You will see on the other leaf that Mr. Hill has answered your inquiries respecting the money & the manner of getting it into his hands. Miss Spooner's watch we have had repaired and sent to New York, hoping that it would be in season to go back to her by Doct. Borup. The Doctor we have not had the pleasure of seeing here this season. Please say to Mr. Sproat that his sketches, of the wigwam, game, &c. have come to hand, & have been put into the hands of Mr. Treat, our editor, & I presume, they will — part or all of them — appear from time to time in the Day-Spring. We are very glad of them, & if he should send others which would be pleasing & instructive, I presume we should work some of them up to good advantage in our publications. Similar drawing from all our missions would be useful by increasing the interest felt in our publications, and at the same time shedding light on the character ~~the~~ condition of the several communities among which we have missions. By bringing before the minds of readers some features in their manners & condition, it helps them give reality & distinctness to the whole.

You must let us have a view of your affairs up to the first of July, or not later than that, in the form of a report, which I may use in preparing the annual report to the Board.

With Christian love to Mrs Hall and all your associates,

I remain Very sincerely yours,

D. Greene.

Missionary House, Boston,
4th June 1845

Doct. Elizur Butler,
Fairfield, C.N.

My Dear Sir,

Yours of the [illegible] ult. is received and was yesterday read to the Prudential Comt. They do not think it advisable to make any claim on the U.S. Government for damages sustained by your imprisonment under the Georgia laws of 1831, nor would they think it advisable for yourself & Mr. Worcester to bring any such claim on your own behalf. It may be, & we suppose it is, just enough; and ~~that~~, considering simply the circumstances immediately connected with the case, there is as much reason for making the claim & for its being allowed, as there is for many private claims which will, with perfect propriety, be laid before the Commissioners and be allowed. Still looking at your relations as missionaries, your professing to have higher objects in view than ~~the~~ seeking any personal gain or avoiding any personal indignity or sufferings. And the awkwardness of a follower of Christ seeking pecuniary compensation for what he had endured in a scene of persecution through which he had passed, the Committee would not think it best to agitate the matter at all. It would probably occasion some irritation and talk, without resulting in anything in our favor. The expenses of the trial &c. cost the Board more than $2,000. It was all the fault of the U.S. Government. It is therefore right & proper that they should pay it. But it is not at all probable that they would do it, if asked. I presume the Government think us now rather troublesome persons, ~~who~~ interfering as we have done, in various ways, & embarrassing them, in carrying out their measures. In this matter we had probably let them alone.

I hope your health is better; & that you are still encouraged in your work.

With Christian love to Mrs. B. I remain
truly yours. D. Greene.

Missionary House, Boston,
13th June. 1845

Miss Harriet Ames.
of Conway, Mass.

Dear Madam,

Yours of the 30th May came duly to hand. It now seems probable, indeed almost certain, that it will be advisable to send out as many as two more female teachers to the Choctaws next autumn - say in October. We have a prospect of obtaining one from Ware, who is highly recommended. We have no other in view. If the Miss Jones of whom you write is pretty certainly the suitable person, as to piety, good sense, good temper, good health, good education &c. she had better be encouraged to go. I have just learned that there will probably be a favorable opportunity, in respect to company, &c.

female teachers to go to the Choctaw country next fall. Mr. Gleason, of whom you have doubtless heard, formerly of the Choctaw mission, now Indian minister at Mohegan, Con. proposes to go & spend the next winter among the Choctaws, and probably will do so. We should also be glad to send a preacher there to labor permanently in that field. We should be glad to hear of Miss Jones' decision as early as may be convenient. Perhaps it would be well for you to see her & converse fully with her on the whole subject. If you could do this we should be willing to defray the expenses of your journey to & from Marlboro, for this purpose. She could then understand fully the work & her situation there, & you could form an opinion of her adaptedness to the work.

Very truly your friend in Christ.

D. Greene.

P.S. Yours of 11 & 19th March are received. D.G.

Missionary House, Boston;
13th June 1845

Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury,
Choctaw Mission

My Dear Sir

Before this will reach you I suppose you will have had the sad disappointment of seeing Mr. Willard return without any teacher for your school. I do not know that we could have done more than we did in the time which elapsed after hearing that Mr. W. was coming on & that of his return to the Choctaw country. No one whom we found, who was any way suited to the purpose, would look at the matter, if the decision must be made and the preparation gone through with in so short a time. We have now two or three in view, one or all of whom we can probably engage for next fall, and all are highly recommended as teachers.

P.S. Yours of 18 & 19th March are received. D.G.

Whether it will be advisable to send ~~them all~~ to your mission, I am not sure, though I suppose you & your brethren would find work for them all. If not Mr. Worcester would like one at Park Hill.

There now seems to be a prospect of a good travelling companion for them at the proper time for ~~going~~ making the journey. Your old associate, Mr. Gleason, it seems, has been in correspondence with some of the Indians, & perhaps with the mission families, and after seeing Miss Burnham & Mr. Bouton the removing agent, he has nearly made his decision to spend the winter in preaching among his old Choctaw friends. It seems that some kind friends in the nation and about Norwich, are disposed to bear the expense of the journey for his gratification, & the good he may do by the visit. The teachers may well go with him, if he goes, as now seems probable.

How is Mr. Bissell employed? I infer from your letters that he is not teaching much of the time, & planning to do so. Can he not take hold and ~~do~~ perform the secular labor about the station, & relieve you so as to allow of your going abroad to some extent to preach? If he does not teach, will it be necessary to find another man to look after & perform this kind of labor? I suppose that he has been accustomed to such work & well understands it.

I would express a great deal of regret, if it would do any good, that your school is so poorly provided for this summer, & that yourself & Mrs. Kingsbury are so overburdened. But such regrets will not help you. May the Lord sustain & carry you safely through.

Very respectfully & truly yours. D. Greene.

Missionary House, 13th June 1845.

Mr. Charles C. Copeland,
Choctaw Mission

My Dear Sir,

Mr. Hill has handed me your letter to him of the [illegible] April, and it gives me much pleasure to learn by these that things are going on so prosperously at your station and among the Choctaws around you. The Choctaws themselves have much occasion to praise the Lord with thankfulness in view of what he has done for them during the last ten years. Scarcely do the annals of the world present any people among whom so great and salutary changes have been wrought in a similar length of time, whether we look at their worldly prosperity, their social advancement, the growth of public spirit and a disposition to improve their own condition, or the progress they have made in education and in religion. The missionaries too, have much cause to praise the ~~our~~ great Lord of the vineyard that he has crowned their labors with such success, and ~~made~~ made them the instruments of conferring, in a great measure, directly or indirectly, these great blessings on such a people. If there is any thing for which we should be devoutly grateful, it is ~~for~~ that we are permitted and enabled to confer substantial ~~do~~ good on our fellowmen — to improve their condition & character in this world, & more especially, to prepare them for heaven in the world to come. This is worth protracted & severe toil, or great self-denial and suffering — it is an abundant & satisfactory compensation for all we encounter or expend in accomplishing the object. I pray that no untoward movement may be permitted to arrest the progress of this great work among the Cherokees, or in any manner undo what has already been achieved; & that those Indians may understand more surely wherein their highest honor and welfare consist, and how they can most effectually be promoted; & that they may also be disposed to pursue that course in which God will most approve and bless them. No other tribe of Indians have been so highly prospered during the last ten years, or are now in so fair a way for rising speedily to the full possession of all the blessings of Christian and civilized life, as they, if they know and follow the things which make for their true peace.

As to help for your station, I hardly know what to say. If a female teacher is what you need, we can probably obtain one for you and send her out next fall. Other helpers it is very difficult to obtain. You must write more explicitly what you need, & we will do the best we can.

With Christian regard to your wife, tho' I have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with her, I remain very truly yours,

D. Greene

Missionary House, Bost.
24th June. 1843.

Mr. Jacob Hitchcock,
Dwight Mission.

My Dear Sir,

When I wrote you a month ago, your report of the school for the Propagation Society here was not, I think, acknowledged, though it had then been on hand a fortnight. The report was submitted to the managers of that society and a new grant made of $200 for the current year. As things are now shaping themselves in that society, it seems probable that we shall permanently receive from it $300 or more per annum. We shall, therefore, wish you to forward a full report for the next year, as you have heretofore done. The composition which was forwarded with your last report was highly creditable to the writer and teacher. But few of our young ladies' schools in New England could furnish any thing of the kind more creditable. Such things as these make [illegible] the managers of the Propagation Society, & [illegible] to forward something [illegible] every year. The more full, [illegible] complete and striking [illegible]

New England could furnish any thing of the kind more creditable. Such things as these make an impression on the Managers of the Propagation Society, & it would be well to forward something to meet the eye of these men every year. The more full your reports are & the more complete and striking views they give of the actual state of the school, the better. It may be borne in mind that the report is not designed for us at the Missionary House, who are in a good measure familiar with the state and character of the mission schools; but for men who have known little more about them than our Christians generally did when the Brainerd school was first opened in 1817, and to whom, therefore, every thing will be new and interesting, which really ~~gives~~ helps to give a correct notion of them in their character, management, results.

Before this time, we suppose, Mr. & Mrs. Butrick have left the mission; but we have, as yet, heard nothing of them on their journey, or as having reached their friends in the State of New York, and have a desire to learn how he succeeded on the journey in respect of the fatigues and annoyances of which he had so much anxiety. I doubt much whether he will ~~enjoy~~ anywhere else be as contented and happy as he would have been had he remained in connection with the mission.

With affectionate regards to Mrs. Hitchcock and all your associates, I remain truly yours.

D. Greene

Mission House, Boston, 16th June, 1865.

Rev. Frederic Ayer,

Red Lake Ojibwas.

My Dear Sir,

On a page of a communication from Mr. Hall I made a brief acknowledgement, May 9th, of the receipt of yours of the 12th January last, intending soon to write you again. I have, however, very little to say in the way of instruction or counsel. So far as we can judge from your communication, the course you are pursuing is judicious, your labors wisely divided between the temporal and spiritual wants of the Indians, and an economical use made of the means placed at your disposal. When I speak of the temporal & spiritual wants of the Indians, I would not simply that these are, ~~[illegible]~~ in the eye of the missionary, to be both separated, that he ~~[illegible]~~ shall labor to meet the one without at the same time in laboring to meet also the other. Converting the Indians to God is the most effectual way of promoting their comfort & happiness in this life; while whatever is done in a Christian manner to improve their intellectual and social character ~~[illegible]~~ habits of life, will have an important bearing on their ... of religious knowledge & improvement. Being understood well clad, fed, & sheltered, with a clean and comfortable home of his own, where he can lead a settled life, within reach of the means & requisites for meliorating his social affections & cultivating his mind & heart, have a direct influence on the Indian's moral character and his preparation for all the ~~social~~ religious duties of life, & for the blessedness of heaven. It is curious & instructive to see taste and a propensity to have and to gratify certain artificial wants, manifest themselves, more or less, even among the most debased & ignorant tribes. And though this taste shows itself often very foolishly and fantastically, in beads, & rings, & useless ornaments, the cost of which had much better be expended in clothing, or food, or habitations; still, instead of discouraging & suppressing it, I would cherish it, and at the same time try to direct it into the right channel — not by denouncing or ridiculing their absurdities & bad judgment, but by endeavoring in patience & kindness to show them a more excellent way. The difficulty is not that they ~~have~~ bestow too much labor and care upon their dress & ornaments — but that ~~they do~~ their care and labor are not wisely directed & do not accomplish the best results — their artificial wants are not too many or too carefully provided for, but the ~~supply~~ provision is not the most effectual nor for the wants that are the most important. I think some of our missionaries among barbarous tribes — like those at the Sandwich Islands & among the Indians [illegible] greatly [illegible] on this point

P.S. Please give my Christian regard to Mrs. Ayer & your Children, & to the fellow-laborers at or near your station.
D.G.

and adopted a course which produced evil rather than good results. The aim should not be to suppress all taste and throw him back into a deeper barbarism; but to bring that perverted taste to work itself out more judiciously and usefully. — But I had no intention in dwelling so long on this matter, though I do not deem it an unimportant one. It is worthy of much thought how all the powers and tastes of the Indian may be turned out of the wrong channels in which they naturally are, and be made to run in channels more accordant with his character & wants as a rational and immortal being, and more conducive to his present and future welfare — in short, to see what can be made of him by assiduous Christian cultivation.

It seems to me that you have ~~much~~ much occasion to be encouraged by the success which has attended your labors at Red Lake during the short period of their continuance. When God shall pour down his Spirit copiously, how soon may you see a branch of the true church in those lonely wilds which surround you. How wonderfully is this root of Christianity spreading itself under ground, as it were, and throwing up its shoots here and there almost all over the world! How many new plants, in all the quarters of the earth & on the islands, have sprung up during the last fifty years! When will the time come when these plants spring up & flourish every where, and cover the whole ~~sup~~ surface of the earth, like the trees of a dense forest, or like the spires of grass in a luxuriant meadow! This is what the Lord has promised, & this is what we are laboring to bring about. While we mourn over our own want of zeal & fidelity & over the comparative apathy of the churches let us rejoice in view of every one of these trees of righteousness which springs up amidst the deserts of this revolted world. — Very truly yours. D. Greene.

Missionary House, Boston.

Rev. Stephen R. Riggs, 16th June, 1845.

Sioux Mission.

My Dear Sir,

Your annual report, dated in May, reached me on the 7th instant, and will of course be seasonable and sufficient for my use in compiling a report for the Mission. I am glad to receive it so seasonably and so full.

From your ~~[illegible]~~ letter I perceive that you ~~still~~ have your patience sorely tried by the lawless savage conduct of the Indians, making their unreasonable demands, threatening violence, destroying property, &c. How good it is at such times to be sure that you are serving God in the labors to which he has called you; that you have no desire for these ~~[illegible]~~ abusive Indians but to do them good; and that the Lord will in some way cause all these annoyances to turn out for the furtherance of his wise purposes. There are scarcely any circumstances in which you can more clearly see the blessed effects of the Gospel & how great things God has done for you, than by contrasting your character and circumstances with those of these Indians as manifested in these scenes of riotous violence. And perhaps there is no occasion when you can see more clearly how much these savages need to have done for them by the transforming Spirit and grace of God; or when your compassions should be so deeply excited in their behalf, as when the wickedness of their hearts is thus bursting forth. At the same time you cannot but feel that they do or might know better, and that such insolence & villainy deserve severe chastisement. To see and feel how wicked men are & yet to ~~feel~~ exercise love and compassion for them all the while and be laboring to do them good, is no easy matter. Yet it is what a missionary is ~~almost~~ almost constantly called to, in whatever part of the unevangelized ~~part of the~~ world his field of labor may lie. These are the feelings which God is exercising toward this world full of sinners — towards us among the rest. While we are aiming to be holy, for God is holy, we must also be merciful as our Father in heaven is merciful.

I am glad to learn that there is some progress in relation ~~of~~ to temperance, some in relation to your schools, & some in relation to the amount of religious knowledge, and the disposition to listen to religious instruction, even if that progress in some of these respects has been through the year scarcely perceptible. In due time you shall reap, if you faint not. In the morning sow thy seed, & in the evening withhold not your hand, for thou knowest not which shall prosper, this or that, or whether both shall be alike good. What you need in your mission, even more than an enlarged number of labourers, is a copious out pouring of the Holy Spirit upon yourselves, and the Indians. Nothing else will subdue those ferocious spirits, and contribute much to improve, in any respect, the present generation. Not by might nor by power, but by my Spirit saith the Lord. Still we wish that we had a half a dozen good families to send in to your assistance, believing, as we do, that the blessing of God will be, in all common cases, proportioned to the abundance of the means employed, and the earnestness and zeal which his people manifest in the work. We trust that the Lord will still keep his protecting hand extended out over you, & that he will make that drawing forth ~~your~~ soul which you mention, more and more strong & constant toward the Indians, till he shall gratify it by giving many of them as your hire & your crown of rejoicing. — With Christian affection for Mrs. Riggs & Mr & Mrs. Hopkins, I remain most truly yours. D. Greene.

See next page

Missionary House, Boston,
16th June, 1845

Rev. Asher Wright.
Seneca Mission.

My Dear Sir,

Your letter was immediately laid before the Committee, & acted on by them; & I have been waiting some days without making reply, thinking it possible that the letter which you say you shall have occasion to write in a few days, might present some cause for modifying what I might write. But as I presume you desire to make your contracts with as little delay as practicable, & get your buildings ~~or~~ [illegible] in progress, I will wait no longer.

The Committee authorize you to proceed and erect buildings and prepare the mission premises, at an expense not exceeding the sum you name ($1.200). The Committee agree with you, that, if other

See next page

about the building, the better, except that they should not be slovenly or undecidedly bad taste.

We are glad to learn that the estimates for your building are brought down to below $1,200; our hope, of course, that you will fall within that sum, as we trust you will make an effort to do. We are having ways enough to dispose of all the money which flows or can be gathered into the treasury. If you can induce Mr. Fellows & his company to pay one half or the whole even, after $1.200. we shall be all the better pleased. Mr. Rockwood, it seems, is going to want a sum nearly as large as your estimate.

I think I wrote you in mine of the 21st May, that the Committee did not think it advisable to adopt any special measures for securing to the Board the mission property, in case we should, for any reason, find it advisable to cease occupying it for missionary purposes.

Very truly yours,

D. Greene

See preceding page

Extensions can be obtained, of the character and at the time you want, it will not be advisable to make arrangements for more than one permanent family. They see no objection to the plan you propose. A house of brick, if the materials are really good, and the house can be erected at about the same cost as one of wood, as you represent, they would think should be decidedly preferred. It will require some care for you to see that the bricks are well burned, and the mortar good, and the foundations so laid that the edifice shall not settle & crack, & thus give you future trouble. In your contract you should be very full & explicit with the undertaker on all these points, having every thing in writing, properly witnessed, & unequivocal. Bonds should be given by the undertaker, if you are going to advance him money, especially if he is not well known to you as an honest & trustworthy man, responsible as to property. I need not say that the less show or pretence there are

See preceding page

Missionary House. Boston,
17th June, 1845

Rev. Ebenezer Hotchkin,
Choctaw Mission.

My Dear Sir,

A certain letter written by you, but in which you give me no information of the place where or the time when you wrote it, reached me on the 7th. The notices appended to it, designed for Mr. Hill, have been attended to, and the liberal contribution from your church & people will be duly acknowledged in the Missionary Herald. They have done well.

Respecting the progress of things at your station we had heard nothing since you left us, and are glad now to learn that you have your company arranged and well harnessed into the work, & that you find enough for them all to do. In this world full of work, I trust none of you will ever be destitute of the means of blessing yourselves and others. But of your inexperienced laborers you must be a little careful, as the sickly season comes, and not let them go to the limits of their strength as others would, perhaps with impunity, in New England.

can make out to be important to the use-

Good efficient missionary helpers are too valuable & too scarce to be worn out & lost in a single campaign. You must make them last as long and perform as much service for Christ and the Indians as you can.

It seems that, notwithstanding the largeness of your calculations last summer, the number of laborers is still inadequate to the work devolved upon your stations. Mr. Kingsbury has felt himself in great straits, and does so still, I suppose, as we have not been able to send him helpers this past spring as he desired. We have two others in view whom we hope to send next fall. If Mr. Gleason carries out his present plan of visiting the Choctaws and spending next winter with them, which I presume you have heard, a good opportunity will be presented for going out.

You ask if the Board will allow you more than $600 for this year. You must first tell us how much more you want, and why you want it, and then we will, if the case seems an urgent one, make you the most favorable answer we can; and will probably give you all which you

of labor open before him, and desire an appointment, six months hence, or so, I see no reason why he should not be appointed and labor permanently in the mission. I see no cause for haste.
Please give my best Christian regards to Mrs. Hotchkin and all your fellow laborers.
Very truly yours
D. Greene

can make out to be important to the usefulness of your station, or the real welfare of the family. The Committee presume that you have good reasons for wanting an increase of your allowance, but they wish to know first what they are, so that they can have the satisfaction of acting in view of reasons good and sufficient.

Please say to Mr. Lathrop that it seems to us ~~that it is~~ advisable for him to wait at least a year from the time of his arriving in the nation, before it should be decided whether he shall sustain any different relation to the Mission from what he now does. As yet he has hardly entered fully into the work & become acquainted with his associates & the Indians. He has not yet passed one summer, and does not know how the climate will affect him, or how things will seem to him on a more thorough acquaintance. As he is now on the ground, and can labor in his present relation in the same manner and to the same advantage as he could after receiving an appointment, it will probably be best for him to try the work thoroughly, and learn that ~~[illegible]~~ it suits him, & that he can be useful in it, before any appointment looking to a permanency shall be made. The Committee wish that all their missionaries & assistants could ~~[illegible]~~ try the work a year or before becoming connected with the Board. It would save them and the Committee from a good deal of disappointment. If every thing should appear well, and he should be suited with the sphere

Missionary House, Boston,
20th June, 1845.

Rev. Worcester Willey,
Dwight Mission.

My Dear Sir,

Yours of May 26th & 29th came to hand this morning. I am very glad to hear from you and learn that you are entering on your labors with interest, and are looking about to see what can be done to give success and vigor and usefulness to the mission, & render it more acceptable to the Cherokees. I was not aware, until the receipt of your letter, that the Dwight school was not popular with the Cherokees. Indeed I supposed it to be quite a favorite with them, and that all its affairs were managed in a manner ~~qu~~ much to their satisfaction. It has, as a school, cost a good deal of labor, and, take it from its beginning a good deal of money too, while the Indians have themselves contributed little or nothing to it, except the use of land in cultivation & the range of the cattle, and fi[illegible] the from them facts, by which they suffered nothing in fact, though the complaining ones may have grumbled themselves into an apprehension of great loss to come upon them from these causes. All the while the mission has been giving gratuitous instruction & board to a great number of their children, and in various other ways conferring many and great favors on the people. But such complaints are probably to be expected from every ignorant people whom we undertake to do good. Do you find any the school to be unpopular, or that the Indians dislike it for any other reason, than that it is occupying their land and eating up the food which the soil spontaneously sends up for their cattle? If there are other objections, what are they? — that the school is not good enough, or that their children are not treated well enough?

As you think the school is not what it should be, I would request you to draw out a plan for a school, such as you think the Board, a missionary institution, sustained by the contributions of the churches, ought to sustain among such a people as the Cherokees are — so intelligent & improved, and so able to sustain their own schools. It would be well to confer fully with Mr. Hitchcock & Mr. Orr on the subject, and also with Dr. Butler & Mr. Worcester, and get their concurrence in the plan, if they agree with you. If it is to come before the Committee for action, they would of course, desire their

P.S. Be patient while I find a little fault with your letter. The writing the P.S. once [illegible] and then writing again across the lines cost more time & more [illegible] in [illegible] eyes than double postage would amount to. I hope you will be indulgent in this respect. Take paper enough to say all you have to say.

the opinions of the brethren first named, on the subject. And they would also wish to know how many additional labours and how much additional expense would be required, to carry it forward.

Relative to the extent of the herds at Dwight, I suppose, of course, if they are greater than the wants of the mission require to supply the family with meat &c. it is desirable they should be reduced; unless they contribute as a source of income to diminish considerably the drafts on the treasury of the Board.

As to Miss Moore — if there is need of the action of the Committee in her case, & change is required, the whole matter with all the facts & bearings connected with it, should be laid before them and they will endeavor to do what is right. We have had some intimations of deficiency in her case, but nothing definite enough to be the ground of action of any kind. I will try to find out something relative to the Miss Giddings you mention at Portland.

The common-stock system kept up at Dwight is not, I suppose, most consonant with Yankee taste & habit. Perhaps some arrangement may be brought about, which will be more agreeable, & at the same time not seriously interfere with the order & economy of the station. I think I endeavored to make you understand the state of the case, as well as I could, before you left Boston. The reality, when it becomes a part of experience, will ~~[illegible]~~ be very different from the description received beforehand. I trust you will find some way of getting happily ~~ove~~ over the difficulty, or that the difficulty will grow less & perhaps disappear.

I am glad to learn that the state of religion is somewhat more hopeful & promising. I trust you will be able to give your strength & thoughts mainly to the spiritual affairs of the Indians & the mission, & that the days of backsliding & strife, & worldliness are drawing to a close. May the Lord appear to save his church & gather in all his elect. —— Please give my best regards to Mrs. Willey, & to all your associates in the mission, & believe me to be truly yours. D. Greene

Missionary House, Bosto
25th June 1845.

Mr. Abraham Redfield,
Marmaton, Bates Co. Mo.

Dear Sir

Your favor of the 24th came to hand yesterday and was read to the Committee at their meeting. If there is any fair prospect of doing any thing for the social and religious improvement of the unhappy Osages, the Committee are ready, if the suitable men can be found, to attempt it immediately. They do not yet know quite enough of the circumstances of the Osages to decide what they ought to do; and would be glad to receive answers to the following questions.

1. Where are the Osages now, and what is the best way to approach them? Are they settled upon their former reservations? If so, or what

P.S. Remember me kindly to Mr. Dodge. D.G.

it? How far, and in what direction, from Mr. Pixley's old station? Are they all, or nearly all in one town? If not, in how many; & what is the relative location of each? Is there any probability of their being soon removed? or are they annoyed by other tribes?

2. What is the present number of the Osages? How many are in the town to which your letter relates, and how many in each of their ~~of~~ other towns, if there are others?

3. Are their former habits & character changed in any degree, & in what manner? Are intoxicating drinks introduced, and to what extent ~~do~~ do they indulge in their use? And what, if any thing can be done to protect them in this respect?

4. What sort of white men do they have the most intercourse with; & how much of damage to their improvement may be anticipated from this quarter?

5. Do the Osages go on their hunting excursions and remain away from their towns as much as formerly? How much of the time would they be accessible to a missionary stationed at their towns? Could a school be efficient and successful that was not a boarding school?

6. Is there any prospect that the children will learn the English language so as to be of use to themselves, unless they are boarded & clothed in the mission family? Does the French & papal influence still operate among them?

7. Have the Osages any government mechanics or teachers, or other class of persons among them? & if so what is their character & influence?

8. Has Mr. Pitteman been appointed by the present administration, & is he likely to remain in office? Does he reside near the Osage town?

9. Do the Osages themselves, in considerable numbers, appear to desire teachers, & feel their value?

10. What would be the expense of erecting the buildings ~~req~~ requisite for the two families you mention as desirable?

11. What is the amount of the fund now held by government for their benefit, as the avails of the 3 sections & mission improvements?

It gives us pleasure to hear from yourself & associates. We should like to know more of your affairs & the state of things around you. We shall ever feel an interest in the welfare of you all. Assure all of our kind Christian regard. Let us hear from you as early as convenient.

Very truly & affectionately yours, D. Greene.

Missionary House, Boston,
27th June, 1865.

Rev. Samuel A. Worcester.
Park Hill. C. N.

My Dear Sir

Yours of the 16th April has been on hand a [illegible] of mine. The matter of the Christian Almanac I will endeavor to attend to in due season. So far as Mr. Conant & the Calculations are concerned, I suppose that no attention will be called for from me. Still I will endeavor to remind him of what you desire, so that there may be no failure or delay there. — I do not make any progress in finding such an instrument as I suppose you want for your daughter, but will have another talk with Mr. Mason soon. — We shall, of course, leave you to manage the matter with Mr. Foreman as you may judge best. Does he still keep on preaching? or does he neglect that, as he considers his relation to you & to the Board to be suspended? If his labors as a preacher are really valuable, it would seem very undesirable that he should, through any disaffection, slip out of the ministry or become remiss in it. You must doubt that you can to save him from such an end. Perhaps he may be to put up to undertake to gather a congregation & church for himself, and put a house for himself for the Cherokees, after the New England plan; though I suppose that he has not the enterprise & public spirit to undertake such a thing; nor the ingenuity or power of attraction to succeed in it, if he should try.

As to your music, what prevents your ~~getting setting up~~ making your book just as you want it to be — both the letterpress and the music parts, embracing in the latter the lessons for training the voice and the ~~tunes~~ tunes, — and then sending us copies of all the music parts, in just the form you would have them in your book. These we would get stereotyped and send them back to you; to which you could add whatever you pleased in Cherokee type, whether rules or words for singing, and then strike off your pages. For example you might arrange your notes, rests, &c. along on the staff, putting their names, relations, &c. in type either above or below them. So with all other matters relating to the rules & other preliminary matters. If your tunes are also written in four parts two of them might be stereotyped on one block, and the words set up and printed between them. The music, if it is written correctly, we can certainly have printed correctly, by having the proofs read by two or three persons. Mr. Mason would, I presume, read them, if desired. Then you could have the ~~the~~ plates and add to them, whenever you should be disposed to enlarge or make a new edition.

Do you know or hear any thing respecting the Osages, their condition or prospects? Mr. Redfield & Mr. Dodge have recently written us, recommending the reestablishment of the mission among them, at least so far as to send~~ing~~ a farmer & teacher to them. They say that the agent is a good man and desires that something of the kind should be done, & will favor it. The money received by the government for the ~~sa~~ sale of the 2 sections ~~of~~ around Harmony & the one section around Union, with the mission improvements at each, is still at our disposal, as they think, if we will resume the missionary work for the tribe. If you can learn any thing about the case we should be glad to be informed of it. The Osages are said to have become more friendly & to desire instruction — at least to some extent. Do you know any thing as to the character which those who left the Osage mission now sustain — Messrs. Dodge, Jones, Redfield, Requa, & Austin? Would it be advisable, if the way seems open to do something for the Osages, to invite Mr. Jones, or Redfield, or Requa, or Austin, to enter into the work again? Write me as early & as definitely as you can. Please There is not, I suppose, more than 180 miles of desolate prairie between you & them.

Very truly yours, David Greene.

Missionary House, Boston,
4th July, 1865.

Mr. Harrison Bradley,
Springville, N.Y.

My Dear Sir,

Yours of the 21st June reached me this morning. It is only a few weeks since I learned, by inquiry of Mr. Bliss, that you had left Cattaraugus, though I supposed that you must have been gone some months, or I should have heard from you. I am very glad to receive your letter and to learn more of you and your affairs, and of your interest in the missionary work. We are sure always to have your sympathy & prayers, & your influence, whenever circumstances permit you to exert any in relation to the missionary work. The Indians also, we know will still continue to be the objects of your deepest interest, and we hope that divine providence will cast your lot where you may often see them & have occasional opportunities at least, of counselling them and doing them good.

certain the Indians will never cease to regard you with confidence and affection, & that they will be as ready to hear and heed good counsel from you as from any other man. The nearer you can be to them, the better, I presume, will they be pleased.

I very much regret that Mr. Bliss should take any part with those Abolitionists who are denouncing the Board & opposing the missionary work as conducted by it. To give any countenance to them, while he remains connected with the Board, is surely highly inconsistent & improper; and it is desirable that we should know specifically what he does & how far he goes in this way. We hope the whole body of abolitionists, technically so called, may become more sober and rational on this subject, and at least cease their work of pulling down that which is already doing some good, while they substitute nothing better.

As we have received very few donations of clothing and such like things during the last six months, — not enough, indeed, to supply the wants of the several missions, it will be quite as convenient for us to pay you the money, as to send the value in clothing or other articles. You had better therefore, draw on Mr. Crocker for the amount whenever it will be most convenient for you. It will in no degree incommode the ~~[illegible]~~ treasury. We have much cause for thankfulness that our funds have come in so much better this year than the previous one, and that we have the prospect, on the ground of this increase of donations & of some cutting off of expenditures at the missions, ~~to hope~~ of being free from debt or nearly so, at the end of this year. But we need a great & general outpouring of the Spirit of God, before we can expect the missionary work to be prosecuted efficiently, and the richest of the scripture promises to be fulfilled. — I shall be glad at any time to hear of your condition & prospects. May the Lord bless yourself & family with the richest communications of his grace. With affectionate Christian regards to Mrs. Bradley I remain Yours truly D. Greene.

Missionary House, Bo
15th July, 1845.

Mr. William H. Gray.
Willamette, Oregon.

Dear Sir,

The enclosed le I received a few days since from yo brother John Gray, with a leaf to my self requesting me to forward this to yo I have written him, giving him what information I could gather from your favor of 15th May 1844, which reached me in January las in relation to your circumstances & prospects. Anything sent to our ca we will gladly forward to your brothe

With Christian regards to you and Mrs Gray, I remain
Very truly yours,
D. Greene

Missionary House. Boston,
16th July. 1845.

Miss Harriet Goulding.
Ware.

Dear Madam,

By the Rev. Mr. Gale we have been informed that you are disposed to engage in the missionary work, as a teacher at one of the Choctaw stations; and we have also received from him, & from the Rev. Messrs. Wright & Bement, of East-Hampton testimonials respecting your qualifications for such a work. These were laid before the Prudential Committee at their meeting yesterday, and in view of them you were appointed an assistant missionary of the Board, with special reference to your becoming a teacher as mentioned above.

Should you engage in the work, you will need little more than the

Missionary House. Boston,
16th July. 1845.

Miss Harriet Goulding.
Ware.

Dear Madam,

By the Rev. Mr. Gale we have been informed that you are disposed to engage in the missionary work, as a teacher at one of the Cherokee stations; and we have also received from him, & from the Rev. Messrs. Wright & Bement, of East-Hampton testimonials respecting your qualifications for such a work. These were laid before the Prudential Committee at their meeting yesterday, and in view of them you were appointed an assistant missionary of the Board, with special reference to your becoming a teacher as mentioned above.

Should you engage in the work, you will need both grace & the

Its way of outfit than clothing sufficiently for yourself and, if convenient, a small mattress and other articles of the bedding sufficient for your own use. These are not essential if you will go into the family of one of our best missionaries, probably, where a supply of these things is on hand, sufficient at least for your use till you could send for and obtain them from this quarter. We send out such supplies for the mission families every winter and spring, as they are safer, so that, if after you should arrive next autumn, you should find it desirable to have some article which you had omitted, they could be sent for and received by you before navigation would close on those western rivers next spring.

It would be well to leave a portion of your clothing packed in a small ~~[illegible]~~ trunk, made of [illegible] or boxes, as they are better than either trunks or valises, as the latter are stand the alternate dampness and dryness of that climate. A small work stand would also be convenient. Both the bureau & stand, if taken, should be put in strong boxes, and these filled in with articles carefully packed. these would be forwarded by way of New Orleans & up the rivers, & would cost very little for ~~con~~ transportation, than would the articles of clothing &c, if packed in any other manner. Your own journey would probably be by the way of Pittsburg & Cincinnati, down the Mississippi & up the Arkansas to Little Rock & then across the land to the Red River, near Fort Towson, taking a trunk or two with you containing the articles necessary for use before your principal packages should arrive.

The kind of clothing you would need is nearly the same as would be here, [illegible] keeping in mind that the summers in the Choctaw country it is hotter, in the shade, in summer, & the winters less cold but more wet, than in New-England. There are sudden and great changes in the temperature there as well as here, and sometimes exposures of one kind & another which require a considerable amount of warm clothing. But it is not advisable to encumber yourself with a great many articles of any kind, as you will be able to obtain supplies ~~stuff~~ so frequently, and when you arrive, you can learn and send for the very things you find to be most desirable and useful.

If you have any property of your own, it may not be advisable for you to use it for outfit or any of these preparatory expenses. The better way would probably be to invest it in a savings bank or some other safe manner, to be ~~and~~ disposed of subsequently as you should judge best. If your health should fail, or for any other reason you should find it advisable to leave the missionary work, you might find it convenient

& have some resources of their own to fall back upon. At any time you might use as much of it for promoting the missionary work, as you should think best.

Perhaps the friends of missions in the circle of your acquaintance would be pleased to aid you in procuring your outfit, in part or the whole. Whatever should be deficient the Board would supply.

Nothing further occurs to me as necessary to be said to you at present. Write freely & make any inquiries you desire. If you visit Boston, I shall be happy to see you. Whenever the time of your going shall be definitely fixed upon, I will inform you. It may probably be from the middle to the last of October. May the Lord qualify you in all respects for your contemplated work, & give you great enjoyment & great success in it.

With Christian regards to Mr Dale, believe me to be very respectfully & affectionately your friend in Christ.

D. Greene.

Missionary House, Boston;
18th July, 1845.

Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury,
Pine Ridge

My Dear Sir,

Yours of the 6th & 11th of June are received, as is also your letter on Slaveholding &c. There is a class of persons, scattered all over the country, and embracing a considerable number of the professed friends of missions & the Board, who are determined, if it be practicable, to bring the Board to act in some manner against slavery and in support of the principles and plans of those technically called abolitionists. They are very active, and influence many others, and cause them, if not to oppose the Board, yet to feel less interest & do less in sustaining it, than they ~~would~~ otherwise would. There will probably be a good deal of discussion of the subject at the next meeting, & it is not improbable, if the ~~the~~ Board should not decide that no slaveholders are to be received to the mission churches, that will be a secession of some either the so-called Union Missionary Society be considerably strengthened, or a ~~no~~ new association be organized. I suppose there can be but little doubt that the Board will not do what the dissatisfied class of persons request, still I have some fears this thing will say or do what, in the hands of hot-headed lovers of slavery among your white neighbors, may be used to stir up the Indians to embarrass your operations, & disaffect the minds of many toward the Board and all connected with it. I hope it may not be so, and we shall do all that we can to prevent it.

It pains me much to learn ~~that~~ you are having any disagreements ~~in~~ in your family. I cannot but hope that yourself & Mrs. K. and all in the family may have wisdom, and forbearance, and candor, & good nature enough to carry you through the trial, & that in the end you will find things better adjusted, and the efficiency, usefulness, and ~~true~~ comfort of you all more promoted than by your former arrangement. I don't know enough of the facts & the precise shaping of your matters to enter into your arrangement or aid you much by suggestions or advice. A few days ago our Committee appointed a Miss Harriet Goulding of Ware, in this State, with reference to her becoming a teacher at your station; & we hope she may go out with Mr. Gleason, if he goes, & if he does not, with some other company. We shall hope to find another female to accompany her, & shall probably send one or two to the Cherokees.

Mr. Wood, as you have doubtless seen by the papers, has gone to his rest. We are to look for no more cooperation from him in this work, except as a ministering spirit, perhaps, to contemplate with interest & participate in that work which he has so long & so ardently loved.

Remember me kindly to Mrs. K. and all your associates, & believe me to be very affectionately & truly yours. D. Greene.

Missionary House. Boston,
18th July. 1845.

Rev. D. S. Butrick,
Dwight, Cherokees.

My Dear Sir,

Yours of the 5th June is received. We are sorry to hear of your increased debility, and of the doubtfulness of your being able to make the journey to your friends as you have contemplated. Not that we are desirous of having you remove from the mission; but we should have been glad, after you had formed your plans & decided on what was best, to have had your desires gratified. But the Lord makes the best arrangements, and ~~in~~ in them I am sure you will acquiesce, however contrary to your own views it may. Perhaps the Lord may have some more souls for you to gather in, some more words of comfort & edification & warning for you to speak to some of his own people, or some example of patient suffer-if of his will which he intends you shall yet set before the Cherokees. I have all along thought that you would probably end your days among that people in whose spiritual welfare your heart has been so much bound up, & for whom your strength has been expended. But about this matter it seems to me you should not be anxious. If the Lord opens the way for you & indicates that you should go, you will of course go; & if he hedges up that way or takes away your strength, you will of course stay. We trust the Lord will keep your mind in perfect peace in these days of bodily weakness and trial, & that you will be ready to be translated to a higher and more perfect service, whenever your work here shall close.

Remember me kindly to Mrs. B. & to your associates in the [illegible] work.

Very truly yours in the Gospel,

D. Greene.

Missionary House. Boston,
15th July, 1845.

Rev. Cutting Marsh.
Stockbridge Mission.

My Dear Sir,

Yours of the 20th June is received; and though your account of divisions & strifes, and of the ~~x~~ apparent running down of every thing is painful indeed, I still am glad to hear how affairs go with you and your Indians. Unless God shall interpose in some special manner, I do not see how the little tribe can ever again be united or hope to live and go forward together in intellectual and social & religious improvement as they were apparently doing 10 a 12 years ago. I fear ~~they~~ what remains of them are to be scattered, mixed up with other Indians & the whites, and all further improvement, as a people, to come to an end. I do not see what can be done for them as a people. I would not despair of the salvation of any of them as individuals; but how to keep the band from falling in pieces I do not see.

I hope you will send me soon some more particular account of your labors & how they are received, and of your church & your weekly & occupation — how far these are sustained and what seems to be the result of your labors, if any. Have you a Sabbath School? & how does it appear?

How are the other Indians, the Brothertown & Oneidas getting along? Is any better result to be anticipated in respect to them, than in respect to the Stockbridges?

Is there anything to prevent the whole of the lands which your Indians occupy being bought up by the white people, except the disposition of individual Indians to retain them & refuse to sell?

May the Lord give you wisdom & patience to meet the emergency. In some haste,

but truly yours.

D. Greene.

Missionary House. Boston;
18th July. 1855

Mr. G. T. Sproat,
La Pointe.

My Dear Sir,

Yours of April 5th was received, with the drawings you sent by Dr. Borup, as I think I mentioned in my letter to Mr. Hall some month or two since. We shall have some, perhaps all of the drawings engraved for the Dayspring, with your descriptions of the objects represented. They appear to me to be quite well done, and will give the readers of that paper a very correct notion of ~~in~~ some of the objects and scenes of Indian life. It is highly useful to cultivate the taste of Indian youths, and intellectualise them, so to speak, by such exercises. Next to religious instruction & the contemplation of the great truths of the gospel, such employments contribute most to the moral and social improvement of any ~~[illegible]~~ uncultivated degenerated & sensual people. Wherever I could see a taste developing itself among the Indians, I would be very careful, even if it did assume fantastic or even expensive forms, not to suppress it, but to correct it gently, and give it a right direction. Some of our missionaries, I find are very vexed by the Indians wearing ornaments, & often lecture them severely for it, & sometimes rather ridicule them for the ~~oft~~ extravagance and absurdity they manifest in these things. But this seems to me both unwise and hurtful. A gentle kind talk in private, commending this care of their persons, but at the same time telling them how it might be more appropriately and usefully exercised, so as to make their example more beneficial, while it should at the same time more conduce to their own welfare, would be somewhat better. But enough of this.

It gives me pleasure to learn that your schools have ~~[illegible]~~ been pleasant and encouraging during the last winter, and that some progress seems to have been made. I trust it will by & by appear that you have been laying in these youthful minds a foundation, on which shall be erected a character for industry, intelligence, and true piety. We want to see the Spirit of God descend and these youths brought into the fold of Christ, and become examples to the next generation of their tribe, in every thing good.

I am daily hoping to receive the reports from the other stations connected with your mission.

Remember me kindly to Mrs. S. & all your associates in the mission.

Very truly yours,
D. Greene.

Missionary House, Boston;
19th July. 1845.

Rev. J. E. Ranney,
Pawnee Mission.

My Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 14th May, received on the 4th instant, ~~[illegible]~~ gives me much pain and awakens not a little anxiety as to what the result of the present state of things is to be. It is all the more painful from the fact that the present course of the Agent is so different from what we expected it to be, & his earlier dispositions & proceedings promised. To come to an open controversy with him, and refer the case to the War Department, seeking so to procure his removal is a very disagreeable resort, and the issue yet is by no means certain to be such as we could desire. The present agent might & perhaps would be removed; but whether we could get a better man in his place, & whether he might ~~[illegible]~~ in the time of his removal and subsequently exert an influence there as to ~~[illegible]~~ embarrass you nearly as much he now does, is by no means certain. How to get the Indians under & keep them under good influences, it is very difficult to see. There are so many that want office among or over them merely for the emolument, and who, when they get the office, have such facilities for concealing their misdeeds, and ~~[illegible]~~ keeping up a fair show with the Department at Washington, that it seems almost impossible to keep them from being ~~[illegible]~~ preyed upon and abused to almost any extent bad men please. Unhappy, ill-fated men! Has the Lord no mercy for them? no arm for their protection? no plan for their temporal & eternal salvation? We dare not conclude that he has not, or that it is not his will that we should labor for their deliverance; And yet in his providence he seems to be permitting obstacles to be thrown in the~~ir~~ way of those who would labor to elevate them to the level of civilized and Christian communities.

After looking at the case of your mission & the existing impediments to your usefulness, it seems to me that you had better exercise the grace of patience a little longer, and see whether God will not change the face of affairs & give you freer scope. If not, must in the course of the winter make a representation to the government, and if nothing can be done to arrest the present course of things, ~~must~~ discontinue the mission; though this we should very much regret.

We are very glad to learn that the Pawnees seem to be interested in you & your labors, & that they manifest some ~~interest in~~ disposition to be benefitted by them. The Spirit of the Lord, if he visits them, is a power which no agent can successfully oppose or counteract; and, notwithstanding all outward embarrassments & impediments, the Lord may carry forward a great work in the hearts of the poor Indians, filling you with joy, and bring ultimate confusion on all who withstand. To this source you need to look for all real & permanent prosperity in your work, whether men around you favor or oppose. Feel this then: and feel too that the hearts of the most perverse are in the Lord's hand, to be turned at his will. Pity & pray for all who set themselves against the Lord & his work they need the same ~~self~~ subduing power of the Spirit, & the same forgiving mercy, that the ignorant Indians do and are proper objects of your Christian solicitude and prayer. Cherish no feelings but those of love, and let the law of kindness be on your tongue.

As to the instruction of the Indian Children in your families, it strikes me very favorably; and if you can take 3, 4. or half a dozen into each of your families, without very greatly increasing the expenses — say if it would not increase your expenses at the rate of more than $25 for each child, I think our Committee would approve of it; and it would probably be the best way of beginning education in the mission. I think the results of such a course would be better than ~~the~~ those of a larger and more formal boarding school; while, if your mission is to be disturbed, the outlay being less, the loss & disappointment will be less. If yourself & Mr. Dunbar & Mr. Allis, should each take 4 or five it would make a good beginning for a school which might, if the mission should be continued and prospered, as I hope it will, ~~growing~~ grow into something important. You may consider this among yourselves, and if you think well of the plan, as the circumstances now are, you can begin the process, &

in your next report upon the practicability and desirableness of it — How far your house room will permit it — how you will get along as to teaching, — what the expense would be — how permanently you could probably have the children — and whether the labor and care could be borne, &c.

Let us hear often of your affairs. I may very probably be obliged to spend a week or two in Washington during the next Session of Congress, and if there should be previously no change in the influence exerted at your Station, it will probably be advisable to bring the matter under the notice of the Department, whatever the result may be.

With kind Christian regards, and assurance of prayer for you, in behalf of yourself and your associates,

Cordially & very truly yours

D. Greene

Missionary House, Boston,
22d. July, 1845.

Rev. William Hall.
Allegany, N.Y.

My Dear Sir,

Yours of the 7th July, with a date also of the 14, has just reached me. I must reply briefly, & in haste. The Recorder for Miss Mudgett & the Herald for your Sister will both be attended to. We shall not require either of them to pay for them, unless they prefer to do it, & if they wish to make a donation to that amount they may have the satisfaction of doing it.

The case of that old Onondaga woman is almost a miracle. The Lord grant that she may find the ~~door~~ of heaven open to her at last. Thus may you be encouraged by this case and the four others whom you are allowed to receive to the fold of Christ.

I am sorry you did not in your letter give me a few leading particulars relative to your labors, the church & the schools, from which I might have gathered ~~from~~ the facts for our annual report, which must now soon be written, & for which I have almost no materials. I hope you will immediately on receiving this, write me a full account.

I presume that you do not mean directly by your phrase, "who persisted in their disorderly walking", that I used those terms in that connexion, as what was sanctioned by the passages from Paul to the Colloss. & Timothy. I suppose that those passages and others in the epistles do imply, that Slaveholders were in the churches addressed & respond to such Slaveholders as were then found among the Greeks & Romans. What the character of that Slavery was is a matter of history; it was undoubtedly in some respects better & in other respects worse than that of our Southern States. The measure of punishment, even to death, was at the will of the owner, to a very great extent, if not entirely. You may have an opinion as to what the apostles did, & I may have an opinion; But opinions are good for nothing, if they cover an inch more of ground than the written word does. The question is what does Paul say, & what doth his conduct & instructions declare; not what you & I think.

On the point of receiving persons to the church who persist in disorderly practice. What do we mean by that? If I were a pastor I might [illegible] to the church, on due evidence of his faith and acceptance, a man who said he intended to go on in doing what I regarded as sinful; but which he did not so regard, nor could I convince him that it was, nor ~~fi~~ bring any passage of scripture to meet the wrong practice by name, or so explicitly, that I could charge him with wilfully disobeying God & resisting the light. Lying, stealing, adultery, &c. &c. the New-Testament does by name denounce, & exclude from the church, & the perpetrators of them from heaven. But while the New Testament does, in my opinion, bring forward and inculcate principles as much adverse to slaveholding, as to any of the foregoing, ~~it does not~~ and which, when brought fully to bear upon the hearts & conduct of men, will as certainly bring it to an end, as they will any other wickedness; yet it does not forbid & denounce it by name & explicitly, as it does ~~them~~ lying, theft, drunkenness, &c. nor is the wrongness of it, as it seems to me, to be measured in just that absolute manner. I think it does always involve wrong & wickedness somewhere; but not always and necessarily in him who holds the slave.

It is because the Bible, as interpreted by the great mass of good men in all ages, has not legislated far enough on this subject, & because the church & the ministry will not ~~advance~~ leave ~~up from~~ the laws of Christ as given in the New Testament, and ~~[illegible]~~ conform to certain laws which have been foisted in, in addition to those of Christ & the inspired apostles, that the whole Garrison party have given up the Bible, the church, the ministry, & all, except their own notions of what should be, or what they think Christ & the apostles ought to have said & done. It seems to me that there are very many other leading abolitionists, so called, who have not joined the Garrison party, who do still accept the [illegible] not from the Bible, for I think it is not a-on the same principles, who must sooner or later abandon their present ground, or else give up their piety. I don't see that there is any other ground for them to stand upon, and be consistent. Either we must take the laws and usages of the New Testament & abide by them, & not go beyond them; or else cast them away, and make new rules to meet our own notions, in this age of greater light & more humaneness.

As to leaving no man in the church who persists in sin — that is, what we think is sin, though he may not — where is there a church which does not receive and retain such? How few are the members who do not persevere in some practice which some of their fellow members ~~do not~~ think is sinful? — In the way of spending property, for instance. One builds an unduly expensive house; another expends too much on his table or dress, or somewhere else, and perseveres in it, & thinks it right, though half or more of his fellow members think it wrong & sinful, considering to how many more valuable purposes money may be used in such a world, & at such a time as this. So in the style of his conversation — so in the use of his time — so in want of activity and zeal for God & human salvation. So of a thousand other things, — how few are there on whom we can look around and say that they are addicted to no practice which we think to be sinful? & which yet, on the whole, ~~they~~ they appear to be the friends of Christ & are doing good, & are aiming to conform to ~~[illegible]~~ what they believe to be his will, though they may look at some things differently from what we do. Perhaps they see as much wrong in us, as we see in them, and judge as correctly as we; & may wonder as much that we do not think with them, as we do that they do not think with us. I do not wish to defend slavery on any ground — certainly not from the Bible; for I think it is not apable of any such defence: nor would I apologize for the slaveholder; while still I do not think the New Testament warrants us to treat them, under all circumstances, as an out cast, and an enemy of God, and unfit for the ordinances of Christ's house. The example & the teaching of the Apostles seem to me to be against this. That most slaveholders do feel toward their slaves, and are guilty of treatment toward them which ought, in conformity to the instructions of the Bible, to exclude them from the Church of Christ, I freely admit. But that the mere sustaining the relation of master, while they endeavor to act a Christian part toward those thus under their control — perhaps without their own agency, or choice should do this, the New Testament does not permit me to believe.

But I am not sure that writing, lecturing, reasoning, or Scripture can bring persons together on this subject. You must pardon this long epistle, and let it go for nothing, as I presume you will be disposed to do.

As to your proposed journey, I presume the Committee will not object to it, if you shall find it necessary as the cold season approaches. We should be very glad to have your brother take your place, if he shall be in circumstances to do it, & hope, if you find it necessary to leave, you will invite him to do so.

With kind remembrance to Mrs. Hall the Mission & the Indians

I remain very truly yours,

D. Greene.

Missionary House, Boston;
26th July, 1845.

Rev. Gilbert Rockwood.
Tuscarora Mission.

My Dear Sir

Yours of the 11th is received; and at the last meeting of the Committee I intended to have read parts of it to them; but their time was fully occupied with other matters, and they are likely to be much pressed with business till after the meeting of the Board. I suppose they would not be able to say much definitely on the topics of your letter. It does not seem easy to make any definite arrangements as to what you will do, in case you are turned out of the mission house before winter. I cannot think you will be. But if you should be compelled to relinquish the premises, you can probably hire them for a few months, or will have warning enough given, to afford time to obtain a shelter somewhere for your family. Of course it is not expedient to build until the question relating to the land of the Indians, and what is to be done with them shall be settled. In the present state of things there seems to be nothing to be done but to wait, prepared as well as you can be to act as the emergency shall require when it comes. You would do well to keep on the look out. But I do not anticipate any very sudden or severe pressure upon you.

Relative to your allowance for next year, let me say that we cannot but hope that the increase of the price of articles will not be so great as you anticipate. We have not, as yet, the estimates from the other stations. It may probably be advisable to postpone deciding upon them for a little time. If it shall appear by & by to be necessary to increase the allowance as you propose, the Committee will doubtless do it. [illegible]

I am glad to hear that [illegible]

persons attend your meeting, and that the affairs at your station have been on the whole so prosperous during the year now closing. While I suppose we are not to make any very sanguine calculations respecting the good done to the curiosity hearers who visit you from the Isles; yet even these are not to be despaired of. Sincere earnestness, a judicious attention and affectionate & earnest presentation of it, may do good sooner or later, to even ~~un~~ these unpromising hearers. Any how, you can bring the gospel to their ears, & pray the Holy Ghost to carry it to their hearts. Do not preach it, with all its inestimable and enriching glory even to them. At the least you can commend the missionary character and office by your own example, kind and faithful teaching & conduct.

With Christian love to Mrs. Latwood & your children, & [illegible],

I remain truly yours,

D. Gillan.

Mission House, Boston,
26th July, 1845.

Doct. Marcus Whitman
Oregon Mission.

My Dear Sir,

Yours of July 22d 1844, reached me, via Sandwich Islands, on the 10th instant. We are glad to hear of your affairs; but shall be very glad to have a state of things brought about when we can regularly receive your communications in such season that we may presume you to be in nearly the same circumstances when we read and reply to them, that you were when you wrote them. But after the lapse of a year, we can hardly conjecture, in such a region of changes & the new & varying influences, what revolutions there may have been wrought in your condition & circumstances, & in the whole aspect of affairs around you. If reports, as they go the round of our papers, are near the truth, the amount of settlers in your country must be rapidly inceiving and the importance of our labors & influence in this gathering mass must be ~~to~~ constantly becoming greater. We are glad to learn that some materials are passing over the mountains out of which respectable Christian churches can be gathered, and the institutions of religion introduced and established. May it be a good seed, may those who are to be examples and guides to those new communities be faithful to the trust committed to them and faithfully maintain the truth of Christ.

We are glad to learn also that Congregationalism & Presbyterianism have some adherents, & churches are begun. The entrance of Messrs. Griffin & Clark into the country may be the means of good in this way. It seems to me quite time that other able ministers of these denominations should enter the country & do something to anticipate the tide which is setting in, & form the character of the mixed & variegated mass, of which the future ~~pe~~ population is to consist.

We must do what we can and give encouragement to whatever others are doing which is likely to build up the cause of Christ in your quarter. We are glad to learn also that the Lord is manifesting his converting & saving power among the Indians, & that some are giving evidence of being fit for church fellowship. May the Lord encourage you & your associates more & more in this manner. We long to have a remnant of those Indians, who seem so soon to be lost as a people, saved and made specimens of converting grace.

I don't think you have any special cause for anxiety respecting the action of Congress or interference with the title to your mission premises and improvements. Whenever the time comes for us to do any thing, we will do all we can; & we presume there will be no difficulty in securing for you as favorable provisions as for any settlers. I fear more for the Indians & their improvements. We will try for them also, & perhaps, may effect something, though I much fear that the law regulating occupancy and tlers will leave them pretty much out of account; the issue of which would be that every acre of good land would soon be taken from them; unless the missionaries, by taking as much as the law would allow, should allow them to occupy portions of it. In this manner a considerable number of them might be provided with fields for a time at least. But their prospects are dark, & I fear that no protection, prompt & efficient, will appear to secure their interests & rights permanently.

Commending yourself & Mrs. Whitman, (to whom give my affectionate Christian regards), to the Lord, & praying for his blessing on you & your labors.

I remain very truly yours,

D. Greene.

Missionary House. Boston
26 July. 1845.

Rev. S. R. Riggs
Sioux Mission

My Dear Sir.

Yours of the 30th June came to hand a few days since. We do not desire to put you or any of your brethren or their families at any inconvenience in meeting the recommendations of the circular relating to the annual meetings. Meet the suggestions there made as far as you can without interfering with your own comfort & convenience, or the present labors of the mission, and the Board will be satisfied. The desire is to have some time set apart, in which the Christians, the Missionaries, the Board, and the converts abroad shall together have their ~~mind~~ minds turned to the great work in which they are all interested, & around the same mercy seat shall sympathize with each other, pray for each other & the speedy approach of the universal reign of Christ, and cherish mutual love & confidence as brethren, with a common relation to Christ, & engaged in a common work.

The difficulties in the way of a meeting of all your companions are far greater perhaps than I was aware & will probably prevent the families from the several stations being often together at the time proposed. Whenever it shall be practicable & convenient, we doubt not you will all find it pleasant & profitable to be together a week as suggested, & to keep up your social habits, & your feelings of mutual interest & cooperation.

I write in much haste. With Christian love to Mrs. R. & your associates Mr. & Mrs. Hopkins, I remain

Very truly yours
D. Greene.

Missionary House, Boston,
26 July, 1845.

Doct. Thos. S. Williamson
Sioux Mission.

My Dear Sir,

Yours of the 30th April reached me on the 4th June. I must now acknowledge it very briefly, as our preparations for the annual meeting are now pressing upon us. All you say in your letter shows more & more clearly how much you need a more powerful effusion of the Holy Spirit upon the Sioux, to open their eyes to discern spiritual things, & duly estimate their own spiritual interests. Till this great blessing is granted, they will be ungrateful, faultfinding, thievish, jealous, ~~hee~~ heedless of your instructions, hardened in their sins, and unreasonable in all respects. We may be vexed with them, teach them, reason & expostulate with them, be kind or severe towards them, scold or coax them, be disheartened or encouraged in relation to them, and all avail very little. They will remain just about as they are ~~with~~, perhaps, ~~a little~~ that scarcely perceptible modification of character which contact with civilized men & some other arts of life, will occasion. And even this modification of character & habits, under that baser influence exerted by corrupt men, to which your Indians are subjected, may be on the whole, a matter for their worse than for their better. We must look & pray, therefore, that the Lord will renew those visits of his grace by which you were cheered a few years ago, & that he will make far more effectual display of his converting & sanctifying power, than you have ever before witnessed. Here is all your hope and ours. And here is the only source to which the Indians can look for deliverance from that deeper debasement and ultimate wasting and extinction which ~~[illegible]~~ threaten them; and which probably not a few of those who are now preying upon them, would ~~soon~~ rather see accomplished, than ~~that~~ their own selfish ~~purp~~ purposes and passions should not be met. The missionary work is every where a war waged upon sin and its ruinous influences. The conditions of this work are those of a warfare, involving the hardships & struggles, the self denial & sacrifices, & the alternations of hope and fear, of encouragement & discouragement, which belong to a warfare. We must bear our part well, not unduly solicitous or depressed by adverse appearances or events, and ever assured ~~that~~ that this course of things, whatever the tendencies may now seem to be, will certainly end in the perfect victory of Christ & the Church.

Remember me kindly to Mrs W. & all laboring with you.

Very truly yours,
D. Greene.

Missionary House, Boston,
26 July. 1865.

Rev. L. H. Wheeler,
La Pointe, W. T.

My Dear Sir,

Yours of the 30th June is received. I write in haste, at this hurrying time with us, just to acknowledge it, and to inform you that the box of goods from Lowell has been received here and forwarded to you, though not till some time subsequent to the forwarding of the other packages first put up here. From Mr. Hawkes's account of it, we suppose it to be a valuable box & hope it will reach you safely. Most of the articles—that is the materials were purchased, & for the rest your friends owe you or Mr. Hill, the work of making up being

409

performed gratuitously by the Lowell friends. Other packages designed for your mission which may reach us in season to be forwarded before navigation on Lake Superior shall close, we shall forward as soon as conveyance offers.

Mr. Oakes has not been here yet, so far as I have heard. I shall be glad to see him. His wife, with both [illegible] — I have had some acquaintance.

I hope you will find the Indians disposed to settle at Bad River, if that is to be a place where they can be permitted to reside for any considerable length of time. A settlement on some tracts of land good for tillage, I regard as the first step towards their permanent improvement. Any inducement which circumstances permit you to hold out to them, will, I am confident, conduce to the more speedy accomplishment of your great object. Aid and counsel about preparing ground & erecting houses, should be afforded so far as your means will permit. If they can have comfortable dwelling houses, and fields producing a tolerable supply of food, I should hope that, with a few weeks excepted at their sugar camps & fishing ground, you might have them around you the whole year.

With affectionate regards to Mrs. W. her sister & all your friends I remain very truly yours.

D. Greene

Missionary House, Boston,
26th July, 1845.

Rev. Cushing Eells,
Tshimakain, Oregon.

My Dear Sir,

Yours of the 11th October last reached me on the 10th instant, by way of the Sandwich Islands, and we are glad to hear of the continued health of yourself and your associates, though you are not permitted to tell of what the Lord is doing for the conversion & salvation of the Indians around you. Still he is allowing you to live among them, in comparative comfort and peace, and day after day to instruct them in the glorious truths which relate to his own being and perfections, to his law & the gospel of Christ, & to his plans and purposes of mercy to the fallen race of men. You are still permitted to tell these Indians of their souls & their spiritual interests, of their relation to God & of their destiny; and you are permitted to beseech them to become reconciled to God. You are doubtless in some way accomplishing God's purposes in respect to them, as his ambassadors. Whether your message is to be a savor of life unto life or of death unto death we cannot just now see. But it has been ~~doubtless~~ doubtless wisely ordered that you should hold up the light of life in those dark regions where you are; and we cannot but hope that some souls will be saved in consequence of your labors & prayers, however vain they may now seem to be. Be assured dear brother, that we are not unaware how trying your present position must be, and how much ~~[illegible]~~ patience and conviction that you are in the path of duty are required, to enable you to go on cheerfully with your work, when your efforts seem like water poured out, of which there is no return. We cannot but hope, however, that you will by & by see that there was a remnant to be gathered from the Indians around you, & that yourself & associates are to be the instruments of gathering in a church in the depths of the wilderness, which may

404
405

fill your hearts with grateful joy, and even cause joy in heaven among the angels. Be assured ~~that~~ we sympathize with you and pray for you, ~~that~~ wisdom & patience, and every grace needful for the acceptable and efficient prosecution of your work may be given to you, and that the Lord will enable you to stand up as advocates & defenders of his truth, & the exemplars of the truths & precepts of his word, in the presence of the heathenism of the Indians, and the superstitions & formalism of popery, & the corrupting influences which immigrants may introduce. Be faithful witnesses for God & his truth, & realize the responsibility & the honor of being the stewards of the mysteries of God in the midst of such widespread ignorance & debasement & sin. May strength be given ~~equ~~ equal to your day, that the name & cause of Christ may be honored by you, in whatever way he may call you to labor, or witness, or suffer for him.

In much haste, but with affectionate Christian regard to yourself & wife and ~~the~~ other associates, I remain very truly yours

D. Greene

Missionary House, Boston,
31st July. 1845.

Mr. Chas. C. Copeland,
Choctaw Mission.

Dear Sir.

Yours written this month, without day, is received. It gives us much pleasure to learn of the prosperity of the affairs at your station, the acceptableness & success of your labors, and your own increasing interest in them. The Committee have never contemplated much enlargement of your station, supposing that the public boarding schools established by the Choctaws themselves would probably meet the necessities of the people so far as to excuse us from going into that system at the expense of the Board. However, if by securing a teacher or other assistants to labor with you at your station, the usefulness of it, may be greatly enhanced, and the Choctaws be encouraged and aided, I am sure the Committee would be ~~and~~ ready to do all in their power to obtain the required assistance. Still to obtain young men of a suitable character is very difficult, & we may fail in our attempts to obtain them. Female teachers we can obtain without much difficulty, & can, I presume, send you one in the course of the coming fall or winter, if that will answer your purpose. Possibly we might obtain a ~~teacher~~ man to take the general oversight of affairs and also aid in teaching: but such a person may be more difficult to find than any other, except a preacher. A good teacher for you I think we shall hardly be able to find.

We should like to know then,

1. Whether a male teacher will answer the purpose? Would it be better to have him single or married?

2. Would a female teacher answer, who would take the principal part in instructing the school, & be aided in the government & teaching of the larger pupils by yourself?

3. If you are to have any considerable number of boarders, who is to perform the indoor labor?

You had better confer with Mr. Kingsbury & Wright, and get their opinion how far it is advisable to enlarge your station & to meet the wishes of the Choctaws in this respect. We will then do as soon & as much as we can. In the meantime we will be on the lookout to see what laborers we can find.

With kind Christian regards to Mrs. Copeland, I remain very truly yours
D. Greene.

Missionary House
Boston July 30. 1845.

Matthew H. Harvey, Esq.
Superintendent of Ind. affs.
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your kind favor of 17th inst. Our missionaries from time to time, for a year past have informed us of the disagreement unhappily existing between themselves & the U. S. Agent for the Pawnees, on some points of importance relative to the improvement & welfare of that tribe of Indians. We should not of course, send out as missionaries, any persons in whose honesty & good judgement we had not confidence; and though we kept in mind that we had but one side of the case before us, we still thought that the communications which we received, taken in connection with other facts relating to Indian matters, with which we were acquainted, bore internal marks of being essentially correct. In an interview which I was permitted to have with the Commissioner of Indian affairs, at Washington last winter, I conversed freely on the subject, in view of the unfavorable statements of the agent, contained in his report to the Department. But as we were very reluctant to get into a controversy with the agent, I declined shewing Mr. Crawford the communications of the missionaries, preferring to retain them till there should be a necessity for entering on the controversy; Mr. Crawford assuring me that nothing should be decided against the missionaries, till they had a fair opportunity to defend themselves.

We have uniformly written to them to be respectful & kind toward the agency, as well as frank & manly & always to suffer rather than do wrong, presuming that if their temper & conduct were really without fault, it would ultimately appear so, & their difficulties would be brought to a close in some satisfactory manner.

You may be sure Sir that under these circumstances, your letter so entirely approving the conduct of the missionaries, has afforded us much satisfaction, and confirms us in the favorable opinion we had heretofore entertained of their discretion & christian spirit. Our desire and hope are that they may ever pursue a course consistent with their object as missionaries, & such as to secure your confidence & approval.

Relative to future labour among the Pawnees we are not fully aware what class & what number of labourers you would desire to have introduced among them. We have supposed that if the several bands of the tribe were to be gathered into two or three large settlements, near to each other, two, or at most three preachers would be a fair supply so far as religious instruction is concerned. It would be advisable we suppose, that there should be at least one school for every considerable settlement, & that, if much progress is to be made in the English language, there must be boarding schools of greater or less extent, in which the children shall be under the care of their teachers, away from the inducements to use their own language which they must necessarily hear at their own homes, & where there shall be as much necessity as possible laid upon them to learn & use the English. How far the plans of the Government embrace schools, especially the boarding schools I am not informed. I fear that the pecuniary resources of the Board of Missions will not permit us to go into this department to any great extent, especially if boarding schools are contemplated. We might probably procure some 4, 5, or 6 teachers, male & female in the course of a year to come, perhaps by the opening of spring - if it should be desired. Perhaps we might also obtain some persons suitable to act as farmers for the government, & probably some mechanics. At least we would make an effort, if desired.

On the point of teaching the Indians the English language, you will permit me to remark, that, after labouring for the improvement of the Indians for more than 25 years, employing many persons, & expending some hundred of thousands of dollars, much of which effort has been devoted to the teaching of children & youth the English language, the progress has been found to be slow, & the results have not equalled the expectations formed. Do all we can, even by boarding schools, and though the children would learn to use the words fluently, yet the knowledge of the meaning of those words, & the ability to use them properly to express their own ~~views~~ thoughts would be acquired but slowly; while their intercourse with their associates daily & their intercourse with their parents, during vacations, & at other times would keep up their liking for & their easy use of their own tongue; and when they left school, they would, because it was easier, & because every body around them understood it, use their own, until soon their knowledge of the English would slip away from them. If we could take children & youth, & place them one in a family where they should hear & speak only English they would soon get a facility in using it. I believe that all history teaches us that it is very difficult to change the language of a people - to induce them to give up the use of their vernacular for some other, however obvious & great might be the advantage of the change proposed. How has it been with the Dutch in the State of New York, & the Germans in Pennsylvania & Ohio? Nothing but constant & continued intercou with a people of another language, has, so far as I know, effected the change. Can we bring a sufficient number of persons speaking the English language into contact with the Pawnees, for instance, to effect the desired change in their language, even in respect to the children? If there should be a body of our people introduced among the Pawnees numerous enough to accomplish much in this way, would there not be dangers of evils growing out of it great enough to counterbalance to counterbalance the good accomplished.

The importance of the Pawnees, & all other Indian tribes acquiring a knowledge of the English language, can hardly be overrated. The difficulty is how to accomplish the thing. Some experiments have almost led me to believe that teaching them to read their own language, & thus giving them a little taste for books & the knowledge they furnish, is the speediest way of inducing them to study & use the English. I am quite confident that teaching them to read their own, is no hinderance, but rather a help to their acquiring ours. I am sure that this would be the testimony of all our missionaries & teachers among the Choctaws & Cherokees, where we have advanced much further in all departments of the missionary work than among any other tribes. But I must not dwell longer on this point. Perhaps I ought not to have written so much.

To revert again system of labor for the improvement of the Pawnees, permit me to inquire.

1. What classes of laborers are embraced in your plans as requisite for beginning & sustaining the movement?
2. How many of each class would you deem it important to introduce into the work?
3. Would it be advisable to introduce them all at the outset? or place some in the field at first, & add others as the Pawnees came in & became ready to avail themselves of the advantages offered?

4. To what extent would the funds at the disposal of the United States government be applied for the support of these several classes of laborers? & How far would our Society be expected to support them? The preachers we should of course expect to provide for; and might be able to do something for teachers. Beyond this we could not go far if at all, except to have a farmer to raise produce for our mission families.
5. What support or compensation would be allowed to teachers, farmers, & mechanics, who might be obtained to aid in carrying out the benevolent plans of the U. S. government in these several departments.
6. Are any of those now among the Pawnees as government teachers, farmers, or mechanics, suitable to be retained; or must their places be supplied by others?
7. What duties would be expected of these several classes of labourers; & how exclusively would they be expected to labor for the Indians?

I am almost ashamed, Sir, to have intruded so long a letter upon your attention. My interest in the subject & my desire to cooperate with the government in this most humane & important enterprise must be my apology. I shall be most happy to receive a reply to the foregoing inquiries, if your various duties will permit; and as far as the circumstances of our Society will permit, you may be assured that we shall rejoice to aid in any feasible undertaking to promote the improvement & welfare of the Indians. As soon as we obtain the requisite information from you, we will inform you as nearly as possible, what we will undertake & endeavor to effect.

Yours, &c,
(Signed) D. Greene

Miss. House. Boston,
14th Aug. 1845.

Rev. Asher Wright,
Seneca Mission

My Dear Sir,

In reply to yours of the 6th, I would say that we see no objection, if there is a prospect of doing good, by your commencing your schools in the locations that you refer to in your letter, and letting them take the place of the schools you were authorized to keep open in the Buffalo reservation. Mr. Hill will draw for them the same as heretofore; the pupils, and the reasons for which the schools were discontinued, being understood & changed by the treaty and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

I hope you will get safely through with the trouble stirred up by the turned Council member, & when you admit, and can long get quietly settled down in some of the towns and [illegible] & the army settlements likely to be made & visit. Steam, perhaps, will bring you.

I do not think of any particular shape or direction to give to your labors while on your western tour, other than to preach, talk, and exert influence on the subject of missions, according to your own best judgment, in view of your strength, the opportunities presented, the time you can spare, the wants & circumstances of the individuals & communities with whom you may be brought into contact.

I hope you will get safely through with the trouble stirred up by the unruly church member, to whom you advert, and ere long get quietly settled down

Missy House. Boston
14 October 1845

in your new abode & new field of labor. What will become of Mr. Bradley? I feel hurt for him — pity him — desire to help him to be & do what he wishes; but see not how any thing can be done which will work well.

I suppose we must let the Ogden Company have their own way, & take what they will give. We must regard ourselves as in their hands, unless we make ourselves a good deal of trouble & incur some expense, & then go on uncertainties.

I hope you may have a pleasant & profitable journey.

With love to Mrs. W.
I remain very truly yours
D. Greene.

Mission House, Boston,
14th Aug. 1845.

Mr. Kellogg Day.
Dwight Mission.

My Dear Sir,

Yours of the 1st July is received. In the midst of our hurry for the Annual Meeting I write a few lines in reply. We thank you for your suggestions relative to the school. They seem to us to be judicious & timely. How far it will be practicable to carry them into effect I cannot now say. We have appointed a female to perform the teaching in part - one recommended by Mr. Willey as an acquaintance of his, well qualified for the station. We hope she may prove to be. Commend me to all friends and so well. [illegible] is desi[illegible]

D. Greene

to have another man appointed to take
your place, as the school is wholly
now a girls school, we have had
no opinion expressed by yourself
or your brethren at the station.

We might find it difficult to
obtain a suitable person; but
will make the attempt, if it
is important to the welfare and
good or standing of the school.

Please say to Mr. Willey that his
letter of the 9th July is received — I men-
tion also that Miss Giddings of Port-
land is appointed. I would write
him, were I not so much pressed
with other labors.

With Christian love to all,
I remain very truly yours
D. Greene

Missionary Rooms, Boston.
14th Aug. 1845.

Miss Harriet Ames.
Conway. Ms.

Dear Madam.

We are under much obligation to you for the trouble you have put yourself to to obtain a teacher for Mr. Kingsbury's School. We regret that you have failed to secure the one to whom your attention has been directed. Fearing that you might be disappointed in her, we have appointed a Miss Goulding, of Ware, a member of the Rev. Mr. Gale's Church, who is well recommended. We should be glad to send another with her, or even two, if you can obtain them. We doubt not your continued interest in the mission, and should rejoice, if the Providence of God would permit you to resume your labors there with a prospect of health. So would all at the Station.

With my Christian regard unto your Parents,

I remain very truly

Your friend in Christ.

D. Greene

Miss [illegible]

Mrs [illegible]

Dear Madam,

[illegible] bearing date [illegible] reached me on the [illegible] instant, and has [illegible] applying, as it seems to me [illegible] Your own [illegible] in the Mission family is not satisfactory and pleasant. [illegible] Your letter leads me to suppose that you do not think your interests, feelings, and comfort are consulted by your associates as they ought to be; & also that the present management of the school and other affairs is not such as you would desire. But this matter I cannot now, at this peculiarly pressing time of my labors, enter into; and can only say that I hope that by increase of piety and wisdom & mutual love imparted to you all, & by a frank, accommodating spirit, all matters about [illegible]

Missionary House, Boston,
14th August, 1845.

Miss Hannah Moore,
Dwight Mission.

Dear Madam, Your letter, bearing dates from June & July 16, reached me on the 11th instant, and has caused me some pain, implying, as it seems to me to do, that your own situation in the mission family is not as satisfactory and pleasant as could be desired. Your letter leads me to suppose that you do not think your interests, feelings, and comfort are consulted by your associates as they ought to be; & also that the present management of the school and other affairs is not such as you would desire. But this matter I cannot now, at this peculiarly pressing time of my labors, enter into; and can only say that I hope that by increase of grace and wisdom & mutual love imparted to you all, & by a frank, accommodating spirit, all matters about

Whatever any dissatisfaction has heretofore been felt, may be so adjusted that you may all move on harmoniously and happily together, and efficiently & successfully in your work.

Relative to the account which Mr. Hitchcock desired of your expenses in behalf of the Indian Children or your own person, there seems to be some misapprehension. The Treasurer asks for this to meet a demand from the Government of the United States for all which is expended for these Indian schools. It is of no consequence from what source the clothing, labor, or money comes, if it is applied under the general direction of the Board & its missionaries. Nor is it necessary to be very exact as to the amount of each expenditure or apportionment. Make it as nearly correct as circumstances will permit.

As to articles invoiced to you which you did not send for, or have not received, I can say nothing, except that I cannot see how it should have occurred. Mistakes may occur sometimes

I trust no serious injury will come from these mistakes.

The box from Miss Parmelee's School, asked in the Sept. Herald, was sent by the Ship Cygnet to care of the Agents at New Orleans, Dec. 12th, '44; but by mistake was directed to the care of Rev. S. A. Worcester, at Park Hill, from whom I presume you will be able to obtain it.

If you do not receive as many articles from among the donations forwarded, as you need, you must send us word what your wants are and we will endeavor to have them supplied when the next shipment of goods shall be made. We wish you to have whatever is essential to your welfare and usefulness.

I am obliged to write in much haste. With Christian regards to your self & your associates, I remain

Very truly yours in the Gospel,

D. Greene.

423.

Miss'y House. Boston.
14th Augt. 1865.

Rev. C. Kingsbury,
Choctaw Mission.

My Dear Sir,

I fear from your of the [illegible]d July that you are getting too much perplexed & disheartened in relation to your school. I trust however, that all will come right in the end. We have appointed a Miss Goulding of Ware, who will be ready to go out to join you in October, and would appoint one or two more, if we can get them. The Miss Jones of whom Mrs Armstrong wrote, has declined. Still we may find others before winter. We hope that Mr. Gleason will spend the winter with you, after taking charge of [illegible] ladies. ([illegible] get more than one, on the way. But he has not yet told us certainly that he will go. If he does not, we will get them along as well and as soon as we can. Be patient in the mean time, and make the best arrangement you can. God does not require anything of us more than we are able to perform; and nor would he have us grieve and worry ourselves in view of what is left undone because beyond our power.

Mr. C. C. Copeland writes for a teacher. Should one be sent? & if so, male or female? We can probably in a few months find a female, but a good male teacher it may take us long to find.

Yours Very Respectfully [illegible]

Miss. House, Boston,
19th Aug. 1845.

Mr. C. C. Copeland.
Choctaw Mission.

My Dear Sir,

Mr. Hill has shown me yours of the 21 July. Since receiving your previous letter to me, in which you ask for an assistant in the missionary work, I have written you relative to the prospect of obtaining a teacher for you, & inquiring whether a female would answer the purpose. From yours to Mr. Hill, I learn that such a teacher would not meet the wants of your station. If yourself or any of your friends can find a good teacher or other helper, I presume our Committee would send him out. Whether we shall be able to find one or not, is uncertain. We will do what we can, but we do not succeed well. We do not know individuals suited for the work, and are not very likely to find them by inquiring, except now and then one who makes himself known. Our agents, & others, sent on the search for such ~~[illegible]~~ persons, have not succeeded in finding them. A missionary laboring in New England, can generally find helpers; ~~sometimes~~ sometimes ~~by [illegible]~~ he can find them by writing to the circles of friends in which he is acquainted. I hope you may succeed in obtaining the young man to whom you have written, Mr. Wilson, if he is a suitable person. We will still keep on the look out.

Very truly yours,

D. Greene

Miss.y Hous. Boston;
17th Sept. 1845.

Mr. Joshua Potter,
Choctaw Mission.

My Dear Sir,

In your letter of July 31. I see nothing improper, and I am very glad to receive those expressions of your opinions & feelings relating to the trying & painful subject on which you write. If you felt otherwise than you appear to do, I should not think you qualified for the missionary work. The great difficulty is to know what influence we can exert to improve the state of things. Whatever yourself & your brethren can do, directly or indirectly, now or hereafter, consistently with apostolical example & the spirit of Christian love, you are certainly called upon to do,— to give the Choctaws better notions of their duty in relation to their slaves, and to prepare them as speedily as circumstances will permit, to emancipate them. For the slaves your sympathies should be called forth, & whenever you can do them good or meliorate their character, & contribute, by the divine blessing, to their coming to a saving knowledge of Christ, & enjoying the consolations and cheering supports of the Gospel, under their hard allotment, you should assiduously aim to effect. I hope the discussion which has been had before the Board, & an outline of which you ~~x~~ will see in the papers, may lead all the brethren of the mission to think and plan more for the benefit of the slave.

Whether we shall be able to get a teacher for you this year, is uncertain. We should be glad to do it, if we can find one.

In much haste, but truly
Yours, D. Greene.

Miss'y House, Boston,
17th Sept. 1845.

Rev. C. Byington,
Choctaw Mission

My Dear Sir,

I write now in our hurry, just to acknowledge yours of the 18th July. The Board has got through its annual meeting, safely, we trust, & is likely to have somewhat less trouble with the abolitionists than heretofore; though we by no means expect to be let alone by them. If you see any thing very bad in the ~~n~~ papers as to what was said & done at the meeting, you must attribute it to the incorrect ~~ect~~ representations of reporters. Please let me know how the report of the Comm. & the doings of the Board meet your views, & whether any ill influence will be exerted by them on the mission or the Choctaws. — We expect Mr. Gleason will be with you before the end of Nov. Very truly yours,

D. Greene

Missy House. Boston;
17th Sept. 1845.

Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury,
Choctaw Mission.

My Dear Sir, I write you in much haste just to say that Mr. Gleason seems to have decided to make you a visit & spend the winter in labors among the Choctaws. he will probably start between the 20 of Oct. & the 1 Nov. All obstacles seem to be removed from his way; & he will take, as the prospect now is, two females for your station, & perhaps one or two other helpers for the Mission. We think we have found about the right persons for you, — good, substantial, persons, of mature in age, & of a truly Christian & Missionary spirit.

431

Missionary House, Boston,
20th Sept. 1845.

Re

Rev. William Hall
Allegheny

The meeting of the Board passed off more harmoniously & better in all respects than we feared. The discussion and decision on the Slavery matter you will see in the papers, though very incorrectly reported— even in respect to material facts— & more often as to shaping & coloring. The document in a correct form you will get in the Herald. much time was given to it, & perhaps it is not finished in all its aspects; though as to your churches, it will not come up again I think. If any ill effects should arise from the proceedings among the Christians, I hope you will inform me. Please also say how the action of the Board meets your views.

Very truly yours. D. Greene.

Yours of Aug. 5 is recd.

Missionary House, Boston;
20th Sept. 1845.

Rev. William Hall,
Allegheny.

My Dear Sir,

Perhaps I cannot in any more proper & explicit manner reply to yours of the 2d than by directing your attention to the action of the Board on the Slavery Subject as you will see it in the religious newspapers, & in the Herald & annual Report of the Board when these shall reach you. The report of the Special Committee appointed last year, relating to the introduction and continuance of the some individuals holding slaves into the Choctaw & Cherokee churches expresses views which the Board unanimously deem scriptural & right, & from these principles they cannot depart, while conducting their work under the Commission of Christ, & in imitation of apostolical example, however widely a portion [illegible] the action of the churches & friends of missions may differ from. It seems to the Committee, & so it does to the Board, that there is a right & a wrong about this matter — the former, as the Board view it, they must follow out, so long as this work is intrusted to them; & the latter they must not yield to for a moment, even if all the churches forsake the Board, and all our missions should be broken up. It is not a matter of policy, or expediency, or of pleasing this or that body of men, or displeasing the other. It is a matter of principle. The Board & the Committee do not pursue the course they are now pursuing, without having examined the subject patiently, & as they think, candidly & prayerfully; or without having what they deem good & scriptural ground for their course. We act conscientiously, & wish others to act so too. We get into no controversy with any one — we oppose, neither by writing or in addresses, any other organization, notwithstanding the land has been filled with —

lectures & papers & tracts against the Board, many of which have been highly false and slanderous. We make no objection to the organization of another society, or to even so large a portion of the community joining it, if they will but actually prosecute the missionary work vigorously, & not spend their strength in hindering others. Our object & work is to save dying men as widely as possible to know, love, & obey God — to believe in the Lord Jesus Christ savingly. Compared with this we regard all other things as of small consequence — quite aside from our great work, except so far as they may be, incidentally, though perhaps most surely promoted by preaching the gospel.

In an interview with you, after learning precisely how the case lies in your mind, I might, perhaps, say something to clear away some of your difficulties. In a letter I ought not to expect any such thing; especially not, if the report on the subject & the discussion of it, are not sufficient

Very truly yours,

David Greene.

Miss. House, Boston;
Miss Sophia Sawyer. 2d Oct. 1845.
Fayetteville, Arks.

Dear Madam,

Yours of 11 May came duly to hand. Mr. Washburn has recently been here and has brought forward the matter of the $100 loaned you by the Board some years since. His plan seems to be to have the Board grant that sum to you as a sort of outfit, & then have you give it to his Seminary. The Committee cannot do that, as you have ~~never~~ not yet received or requested a dismission from the Board; nor have you asked for any such grant as outfit, or signified that you needed it. On the other hand, you have represented yourself as going on prosperously enough, so far as the matters of support & property are concerned.

and such the Committee suppose to be the case now.

Nor does it seem to the Committee that the Seminary in question, although it is doubtless an important enterprise, is just one of that class of objects, for which the funds of the Board were contributed, or should be appropriated. The case, therefore, stands just where it did when Mr. Washburn left you. As he has collected but little & travelled extensively, he has not the funds in hand to pay the $50 — to the Treasurer at this time.

Not having heard from you of late, I trust you are getting along well in your enterprise. Mr. W. thinks you have the confidence & affection of the Christian community around you, and are highly useful. I hope the Lord long enable yourself & your school to be sources of good to the community where your lot is cast.

Our missions are going on much as usual. We hope to be making some advance, & some, & for this the way seems, in the providence of God to be opening.

Very truly your friend in
Christ
D. Greene.

P.S. Please give my love to my young correspondents & friends in your school. D. G.

Miss. House. Boston,
6th Nov. 1865.

Mr. Kellogg Day.
Dwight Mission.

My Dear Sir,

Yours of the 4th Sept. arrived during an absence of three weeks, in which I have been attending missionary meetings. I must write very briefly now, & hope to write again soon.

Let me say first, that the Committee have not heard that the School was unpopular, in consequence of any defect in yourself or Mrs. Day; but so far as unpopular at all, it was supposed to be on account of some principles on which the School was organized or has been conducted, - on account of the general plan of the School, or the rules on which pupils were received, or the board, or something of this kind; & not owing to the want of qualificatains, or fidelity, or success in the teacher, or his acceptableness to the pupils or the Indians. I hope, therefore, your mind will be wholly relieved on this subject, and that you will continue to teach or aid in the school at least till Miss Giddings shall arrive. She left New York on yesterday. I suppose she will proceed to Little Rock by the Ohio, Miss. & Arkansas rivers, From which place she must, if necessary, be helped forward. After her arrival, she will doubtless, if the school shall be full, desire your aid & cooperation, while she is getting into the work. We may find a helper for her & send by Mr. Washburn, about the first of the year. We will try. Miss Giddings we expect to take your place as principal teacher.

As to what you shall take from

the station, or what allowance shall be made there, I have not yet consulted the Committee. The best plan will be for you to get Mr. Hitchcock & Mr. Worcester, & Doct. Butler, or any two of them, to look at the matter, & say what seems to them to be proper, & I doubt not the Committee, whenever that opinion shall be brought before them, will sanction it. This is our usual, or I may say, uniform course. We cannot here enter into all the circumstances & estimate the property, without the opinion of persons on the ground.

With Christian regards to Mrs. Day, and all your associates, I remain, yours,

D. Greene.

Miss'y House. Boston;
6th Nov. 1845.

Mr. H. K. Copeland,
Wheelock, Choctaws.

Dear Sir,

Your lett. of purchases, and the inclosed sheet came to hand this day. I must write you in the briefest possible manner, under the pressure of the work occasioned by an accumulation of business caused by some weeks absence from Boston attending missionary meetings.

The purchases will be attended to soon, and the packages forwarded as usual, except, as I understand, that they are to go through some new Agents, more acquainted than the former ones, with the Red-river trade, or more able to get good up seasonably.

On the point of hiring slave helpers, if the law of Christian love is duly regarded in the whole transaction, as I presume it will be, and the service with you is voluntary on their part, I have nothing to say. Considering the feelings which some in these portions of the country entertain on the subject, it is desirable that hiring slaves should be as infrequent as the exigencies will admit of; and that the most scrupulous care should be taken to have every thing in respect to them being done in the most decidedly Christian manner, & to make their time with you a period of moral, intellectual, & especially religious improvement. I hope soon to write you in reply somewhat fully on the general subject — Very truly yours,

L. Greene

Miss. House, Boston,
6th Nov. 1845.

Rev. Gilbert Rockwood,
Tuscarora Mission.

My Dear Sir,

Yours of the 31st October reached me on the 5th instant. Relative to the case of Miss Whitcomb, it seems to me, with the facts in view so far as I know them, that it would be advisable for for her, if she cannot labor in the school, and has a good home to go to, for her to be away from the sight of the people and scenes ~~which will~~ where she has been accustomed to labor, & which will be occasioning more or less excitement, & presenting temptations for her to make exertions which will be injurious to her.

As to your buildings. If you are to leave next spring or summer, a vacancy within a year, it would seem not advisable to do any thing about contracting for new buildings. It is uncertain what arrangements would be made, in case you should leave. It might not be easy to find any one soon to take the place; & he, when found, might need accommodations of some kind or another, according to his family & other circumstances; & might be more suited with those he should plan & complete, than such as should be erected by another. If there is any considerable uncertainty as to your remaining at the station, it would not be advisable to go on with buildings at present. Temporary accommodations of some kind could be found at some not very remote place.

I do not know what more can be said, than is contained in the published documents and discussions, (which have probably met your eye) to

relieve your mind on the slavery subject.
And as the Board are entirely unanimous,
so far as we know, and we believe a very
large majority of the ministers and
private Christians are with them
in these views; and as they think they
have very deliberately, & prayerfully &
conscienciously taken this ground, and
cannot, without condemning the course
of the apostles and the Spirit of inspira-
tion itself, take any different
ground on the point of Church
fellowship, to which you seem prin-
cipally to refer, it would seem that
there was little hope of serious modifi-
cation of their course. We are sorry to
differ from any of the people of God & friends
of missions, especially where embarrassment,
division, & weakening of hands is to be the
result, & more especially to differ in views
from those ~~who~~ with whom we have long been
connected in a fraternal & Christian manner
in this missionary work. But even to avoid this,
we cannot do what we believe is wrong & unscriptur-
al, & which God would disapprove as such.
[illegible] Clinton sends regards to Mrs. Rockwood &
Miss Whitcomb, I remain very truly yours, D. Greene.

Miss. House, Boston,
Rev. Alfred Wright, 5 Nov. 1845:
Wheelock, Choctaws

My Dear Sir,

Your report of your station and the labors connected with it, came duly to hand and was entirely satisfactory. We rejoice that you have so favorable an account to give, especially in respect to the intellectual and social improvement of the Choctaws — their disposition to be benefitted by the instructions of others, and to make efforts to benefit themselves. Rejoice and praise the Lord for what he has already done by you; and trust his power & grace to accomplish much more, if you shall continue to labor faithfully in this work of mercy & salvation.

Yours of the 22d September, reached me too late to permit me to woman or teacher to be sent out with Mr. Gleason. We will try to get one to send by Mr. Washburn of Little Rock, when he shall go some two months hence. If not then, as soon afterwards as we may be able.

On the point of training Choctaw young men for the ministry, we cannot say any thing very definite. If young men can be found of hopeful piety, good minds, & whose characters are so far developed as to give fair promise of usefulness in the ministry, if they should be suitably educated, it seems very desirable that they should be placed in favorable circumstances for such a training; & yet there is so much uncertainty of success, in any individual case, that much deliberation & caution should be used. Nothing can be expected from the Am. Ed. Society, unless in a Collegiate &

theological course, or in some course equivalent to that.

If a youth or two are there, of the most promising, can be taken into your families, with a fair prospect of their alternately going into the seminary and being useful, and the expense will not be great, the trial can be made, & I think the Comte will not object to it, on the score of your drawing a little extra in such case.

I write in much haste, being pressed with business accumulating during some weeks absence in attending missionary meetings.

Very respectfully & truly yours,

D. Greene.

Missionary House. Boston,
8th Nov. 1845.

Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury.
Choctaw Mission.

My Dear Sir,

Your favors of the 30th August & 14th October are received,– the latter this morning. The first came too late to think of securing other helpers to go with Mr. Gleason, unless suitable persons should be readily found who would consent to go with merely a week or two's notice. Those who make up their minds and can leave their homes so easily, are not, in common cases, the ones most to be relied upon in all respects: Mr. Gleason started from New York on Wednesday or Thursday with two for you, Misses Goulding & Colton, and one for Dwight. We shall try to get two more,– one for Mr. Copeland & one for the lower department in the Dwight School, &

send them with Mr. Washburn, who is expecting to start from Washington early in January,—perhaps before. We will get them, if we can. No man has been found for you, & you will receive none by Mr. Brayton, unless he should find one by the way, which is hardly probable.

Of Miss Goulding, I have as little distrust, as to competence and fidelity, and good nature, as of almost any female we have sent out for a long time. Of Miss Colton I am not so certain. Still, under your tuition and guidance, I hope for the best, & feel sure that she is competent, strong, whole-souled, but has been thought, in former times, to have too much steam or sail, without enough of rudder—not quite quite enough of sense of propriety—a little too forth-putting—perhaps too self confident.

& determined. But all agree that she has improved greatly of late, & that she possesses the elements of much power & excellence. We were obliged to send her or none in her place. We hesitated, declined her, & then reconsidered & appointed her in view of new & better more favorable testimony. Mr. Gleason seems to have no doubt about her. If there should be difficulty in the way of her usefulness, appearing before Mr. Gleason shall leave, next spring, you must arrange it with him & her, & let her engage somewhere in the frontier white settlements in some labors to which she is inclined. Still, I hope that when well introduced & set to work, she will be eminently useful.

The case in respect to Mr. Bissell is about what I anticipated. After learning what arrangement is formed it is necessary to make as to the affairs of the Station. If he can be useful in the mission, the Committee will be glad to have him remain. If he cannot, the sooner he becomes disconnected with it the better. And when I hear of a man who thinks there is something above and more honorable than work — hard work, I have not a great deal of hope of him; and I am sure that he who thinks that missionary matters are to be carried forward in any other manner, than by hard work, in all the departments, has mistaken the process altogether. The plan you propose for Mr. B. to be alone, may do very well as an experiment, & I hope it will succeed. If he proposes to go to the Spencer Academy, it is not best to throw obstacles in his way.

Mr. Gleason will, I hope, be a comfort & help to you all the coming winter. His whole heart is in the work; & he accounts conducting them [illegible] out as more honorable than Wellington's command at Waterloo — or Bonaparte's crossing the Alps.

Very respectfully & truly yours, D. Greene

Missionary House, Boston;
8th Nov., 1845.

Mr. Jacob Hitchcock,
Dwight Mission.

My Dear Sir,

Your two letters of July 30th & Oct. 16, are received. Miss Giddings has already started on her journey to Dwight, accompanied as far as Little Rock by Mr. Gleason, formerly of the Choctaw mission, & now intending to spend the winter among them. From Little Rock, if no suitable passage, with proper company, can be found for her soon, you must make the best arrangement you can for getting her up. She goes commended to the care and counsel of Mr. Brown. Our plan is to have her the principal of the school, so far as teaching is concerned, and to give all her enterprise & zeal, and ability full opportunity to exert themselves in other respects, so far as may be consistent with due regard to health. She will be placed in circumstances altogether new; and the change from her Portland circle of acquaintance & [illegible], [illegible];

may affect her unfavorably at first; but I am confident that she has good sense, good nature, flexibility of character, & desire for doing good, sufficient to carry her happily through it all, & render her contented and efficient, when she gets used to her new sphere. I cannot but hope that she will be an eminently acceptable and useful teacher. I have endeavored to inform her, by letters and conversation, as well as I could, of what she might expect when she should arrive among you: but notwithstanding this, she will doubtless find many things different from what she anticipates. Your board in commons will be quite different in the kind of food & the whole order & appearance of things, from any thing she has ever seen. It may seem very disagreeable to her. In regard to this you must make arrangements as favorable as you can. Some persons think you carry principles of economy too far, & that the board in your commons is not healthful for persons accustomed to common New England living. Whether it is so or not I cannot. If you err in the fault of adopting a too rigid a system of economy, it is a rare fault, and one which we who have before us the wants of the world, & know how scanty are the means for enlightening & saving, and are so often perplexed to stretch their means so as to meet the demands made upon them, can, more easily than most persons, forgive. But the health of missionary laborers is, of course, to be carefully consulted, and their comfort and happiness in their work, so far as circumstances will permit. No persons are better entitled to the kindest consideration in this respect. Perhaps there should be some change in your arrangements, and the supply of your table. You can look at the subject, and consult your brethren in regard to it, & see how it strikes them & what advice or suggestions they will give.

We hope to send on another teacher by Mr. Washburn when he shall return, a month or two hence. But we may fail to get one so soon. We will do the best we can. The new one would be the assistant to Miss Giddings, or take the lower division of the school, if it should be divided.

Miss Moore, it seems to us, must return to New England, unless she can find such employment as she likes somewhere in the white settlements at the West. She might return with Mr. Gleason next spring, or go as far as Ohio with Mr. Day, from whence she could easily and safely reach Connecticut or Massachusetts. We would of course defray the expenses of the journey. Whatever be the cause of it, it is quite plain from these our letters and those of yourself & Mr. Wolley, & Mr. Day, ~~that~~ she cannot labor happily with our people at Dwight, & probably not among the Indians any where. She is probably convinced of it herself. Such cases are painful to all concerned, but they are to be expected. Every person is not adapted to every employment. The Lord has wisely ordered it that they should not be; and he is furnishing a variety of work ~~[illegible]~~ great enough to meet the tastes and talents of all. I shall write Miss Moore on the subject.

I have already written to Mr. Day and done what I could to relieve his feelings. We have never had it intimated to us, nor supposed, that the School was unpopular on account of any unfaithfulness, or want of ability in him; but, if so at all, it was on account of the general plan of the school; the manner of selecting scholars, the board, or some such thing — perhaps as connected with a large secular establishment of which the Cherokees were somewhat jealous. The reason why I did not name Mr. Day among those whom you might consult about the plan of the school, I do not now remember. It might have been mere forgetfulness, or the supposed probability that he would have left the station before any thing would be done on the subject. It certainly was not any disposition to undervalue him. I have had no occasion to form other than a good opinion of him. With Christian regards to Mrs. H. & all your associates. D. Greene.
Sincerely yours

Missionary House, Boston
6th Nov. 1845.

Miss Hannah Moore
Dwight Mission.

Dear Madam,

From your letters received for the last two or three years, I have inferred that, for some reason, you were not laboring happily in your present position and relations; that your views and those of your associates at Dwight did not harmonize, and that your usefulness and comfort would be promoted by some change. Still I have had no distinct impression as to what the precise difficulty has been. Within the last few months I learn that your associates in the missionary work think that your manner of viewing things generally, especially in relation to teaching and managing the pupils, is not adapted to render you useful, or to promote the best interests of the school. The state of your [illegible] also they think, interposes an obstacle in the way of your success in your labors.

that all your associates feel kindly towards and desire your welfare and usefulness; but it does not seem to them that you adapted to the labors and relations of your present situation.

I know, Dear Madam, that such a statement as this must greatly pain you, as being unfavorable to the realization of those hopes which you formed years ago, which led you to desire to labor on missionary ground, with the prospect of ~~more~~ better serving God & promoting the spiritual welfare of mankind ~~but~~ there, than any where else. But you must bear in mind that God has not made us all so much alike, & endowed us with faculties so that every one is suited for every sphere of duty. On the other hand he has wisely arranged it so that there is a great variety in our endowments & capacities, as well as in our tastes and habits,— one being fitted for one sphere & one kind of labors, & another for a different one.

As the matter now lies before my mind, it seems to me that it will not be expedient for you to remain at Dwight. I do not think you can be useful or happy there. I suppose it doubtful whether you can be so in any Indian mission. If this be the state of the case, it seems to me advisable for you, unless some sphere of usefulness should be opened for you in the white settlements at the South and West, to return to New England, and labor in the circle of your acquaintance here. Probably it would not be best for you to attempt to come north this fall or winter, as it would be uncomfortable & would unnecessarily expose you. In the Spring should you come, Mr. Gleason will probably pass through Little Rock & perhaps might visit Dwight who could accompany you to within a few hours ride of your friends. Mr. & Mrs. Day will probably return to Ohio, and would afford company to those parts from which you might safely travel alone; and with them you might pass through some portions of the country, where, if you should prefer to remain in the west, the most favorable opening might be found. A female teacher, Miss Giddings, to take Mr. Day's place in the School is now on her way to Dwight. We hope to send another to assist her, in the course of a few weeks.

My views on this subject I have expressed to you with great frankness, & with kind feeling I am sure. I do not know that any one is disposed to censure you. Certainly I am not. The difficulty seems to be want of adaptedness, & not unfaithfulness. May the Spirit & providence of God direct you. I remain very truly yours in Christ David Greene

46

Missionary House, Boston,
19th Nov.r 1845.

Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury,
Choctaw Mission.

My Dear Sir,

In perusing the published accounts of the proceedings of the Board at its late annual meeting, relative to the report of the Special Committee on Anti-Slavery Memorials, you have probably noticed that certain resolutions were proposed by the Rev. Dr. Bacon for adoption by the Board. As it was thought that one of them, in particular, seemed too much like instructing the missionaries on a point where instruction was not thought to be expedient, and also that these resolutions, if adopted by the Board, might be used by unfriendly persons to embarrass the missionaries, & prevent their exerting the salutary influence which they might otherwise exert, in relation to slavery. They were not adopted by the Board. A desire was however expressed by some persons, that these resolutions should in some manner come under the notice of the Missionaries among the Choctaws and Cherokees, & that it should be understood that they express the feelings of the great body of ministers & private Christians, in New England & elsewhere, who are most interested in the missionary work, most liberal in supporting it, and most assiduous in their zeal & endeavors for advancing the interests of Christ's kingdom generally. I do not now refer to the abolitionists (so called) as a class. The [illegible] [illegible] resolutions are, [illegible] [illegible] tendenrepresents of the members of the Board, as a body, of the Prudential Committee, and of all engaged in conducting the affairs of the Board. We doubt not that they are substantially the sentiments of yourself and all the brethren of the missions referred to; that you act upon them so far as you think the circumstances in which you are placed will justify you in doing it; and that you desire to see these sentiments adopted and conformed to by by all men everywhere.

While neither the Board nor the Committee deem it advisable to give you or your brethren instructions relative to the bearing of slavery on your missionary operations, believing that your own good judgement and Christian feeling, enlightened by the New Testament, and your daily observation of the wickedness and the disastrous influences of the slave system, will be your best guide; they at the same time desire, of course, that you should do whatever you can, as discreet Christian men & missionaries of the Lord Jesus, to give the Indians correct views on this subject, and to induce them to take measures as speedily as possible to bring this system of wrong and oppression to an end. Your influence in relation to it must be wholly of a moral & spiritual nature, we are aware, and such as is consistent with your character & work as missionaries. It seems specially important to train your church members to act out, in an exemplary manner, the spirit of the gospel towards the enslaved, emancipating them, where duty to them admits of that; and where it does not, taking special pains to promote their social and religious welfare & prepare them, as moral and accountable beings, hastening forward to the retributions of the eternal world, for the holiness and blessedness of heaven.

It seems to us, also, that preachers of the gospel and enlightened Christian men of every class, living and acting in a slave-holding community, should regard it as a point settled, that slavery and gospel institutions cannot permanently exist in friendly contact, side by side; that the ~~god~~ gospel, if held up in its purity & divine energy, must mitigate, & at no distant day, remove slavery, especially in this land, and in an age of the world when the principles of civil liberty & personal rights are so well understood; & that the gospel should be so presented & exemplified, in its doctrines, & precepts, & spirit, as to be adapted to produce, & actually, with the divine blessing, to produce such a result:-

3. Resolved that [illegible] below.

[illegible] L. Sel. [illegible]:

"In conclusion, it seems proper for the Board, on this occasion, to put upon record a distinct assertion of the principles contained in the following resolutions.

1. Resolved that inasmuch as the system of domestic slavery, under every modification, is at war with the principles of Christianity, with natural justice, with industry and thrift, with habits of subjection to law, and with whatever tends to the advancement of civilization & the ascendency of the Gospel; & inasmuch as it brings upon every community which establishes and upholds it the righteous displeasure of God & the reprobation of the civilized and christian world; the existence of slavery as an element of the constitution of Society in the Choctaw & Cherokee nations is deeply to be lamented by their friends, & particularly by this Board as having been for more than a quarter of a century, engaged in labors tending to their moral, intellectual, and social improvement.

2. Resolved that while the strongest language of

reprobation is not too strong to be applied to the system of slavery, truth & justice require this Board to say that the *relation* of a Master to one whom the constitution of Society has made a slave, is not to be regarded as in all cases such a sin as to require the exclusion of the Master without further inquiry from Christian ordinances.

3. Resolved that the missionaries of this Board every where be expected to admit to christian ordinances those, only those who *give satisfactory* evidence of having become new creatures in Christ.

4. Resolved that the Master who buys and sells human beings, as Merchandise for gain,- who does not recognize in respect to his servants, the Divine sanctity of their relations as husbands & wives, & as parents & children,- who permits them to live and die in ignorance of God and of God's word,- who does not render to his servants that which is just and equal, or who refuses to recognize heartily & practically, their dignity and worth as reasonable & immortal beings for whom Christ has died,- does not give satisfactory evidence of being born of God or having the Spirit of Christ.

[illegible]

Miss. House Boston,
21 Nov. 1845

Rev. S. W. Pond
St. Peters Sioux Mission

[illegible] communication [illegible] from you [illegible] of September [illegible] came to hand yesterday. The interest which [illegible] yourself [illegible] brethren [illegible] accompaniment [illegible] meetings of the [illegible] with the annual meeting of the Board, is very gratifying to us. The friends of missions, so far as they are engaged in converting the world to Christ, have a great work on hand, & need all the union, by sympathy, cooperation in labors & in prayer, which that movement was designed to promote. It is of great importance that they all, in whatever department of the work they are occupied, & in whatever part of the world they are stationed, should feel themselves as fellow soldiers in one great army, of which Christ is the head, & engaged in one & the same great enterprise — that of bring

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Copies of the foregoing letter to Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury were sent to

Rev. Cyrus Byington, Choctaws;

Rev. S. A. Worcester, Cherokees; &

Rev. Jacob Hitchcock, Cherokees

Miss. House, Boston,
21 Nov. 1845.

Rev. S. W. Pond
St. Peter's, Sioux Mission.

My Dear Sir,

Your favor of the 4th October, and the joint communication from yourself & your brethren having dates the 9th September & 6th October, came to hand yesterday. The interest which yourself & your brethren manifest in the proposed arrangement for having meetings of the several missions at the same time with the annual meeting of the Board, is very gratifying to us. The friends of missions, so far as they are engaged in converting the world to Christ, have a great work on hand, & need all the union, & sympathy, cooperation in labors & in prayer, which that movement was designed to promote. It is of great importance that they all, in whatever department of the work they are occupied, or in whatever part of the world they are stationed, should feel themselves as fellow soldiers in one great army, of which Christ is the head, & engaged in one & the same great enterprise — that of bringing all nations to our Saviour and King. They need to strengthen & encourage one another in this work, & unite together in drawing down larger measures of those divine influences, which are indispensable to its accomplishment.

Still, while we should rejoice to ~~know~~ that you could have an annual meeting, at the time of that of the Board, we would not desire you to put yourselves to too much trouble & inconvenience to effect it. Perhaps for some years you may have a general meeting, while others, you may observe the season at your several stations, in some appropriate manner. With the suggestions in the Circular, & in view of the interest which you manifest in the proposal, we are willing to leave ~~the subject with~~ to ~~you as~~ the good judgment of the brethren of the mission.

Doct. Williamson has written me relative to a supplement to your hymnbook, consisting of some 15 or 20 pages, & has requested me to write you in reply. There will be no difficulty in setting up the pages in the form he proposes, & keeping the type standing till the sheet can be sent to you & corrected, returned. The cost I cannot tell, as it will depend somewhat on the number printed, and the time it takes for the compositor to set it up — being in a foreign language, he cannot reckon it like common English work. The cost, however, will not be such as to be an obstacle. Is a title page needed first? Is it to be done up in ~~[illegible]~~ covers? or what shape is it to assume when done?

We mourn with you & your brethren, over the low state of religious feeling ~~&~~ and interest which exists among your people. How sad a counterpart it is to the spiritual death which reigns to so great an extent in the churches throughout our land! We fear very much that our want of prayer & faith & holy living, & zeal in the work of the Lord is the cause of the withdrawment of divine influences from the missions. May the Lord enable us all brethren to him in penitence & love, devote ourselves anew & in a more exemplary manner to his service, revive us again by the outpourings of his Spirit, encourage our ~~[illegible]~~ hearts by the light of his countenance, and more manifest indications that his blessing is resting on our labors. We fear that our want of fidelity & zeal in pressing onward in the missionary work, in a manner corresponding to the nobleness & urgent nature of the work, the openings and calls from the unevangelized nations, and the facilities ~~we~~ we have enjoyed [illegible], may be a reason [illegible] the Lord shall ~~count~~ count us unworthy to be labourers together with him in such an enterprise, [illegible] expressing his disapprobation, & may, if we are not more faithful & earnest, shut us out altogether from a participation in this great enterprise of philanthropy, piety & salvation.

With reference to additional labourers to reside at other Sioux villages, it gives me pain to say that we do not know where to obtain them. We would gladly send them, if we knew ~~to~~ where to get them. Can you not think of some among your own friends or acquaintances who might be brought into the work? The calls for labourers in India & Southern Africa are ~~loud~~ [illegible] urgent, & our missions have in some instances been so much [illegible] by becoming [illegible] at times by reason of the loss of health or death of those connected with them, occasioned, as it seems to us, in part at least, by the missionaries being overworked, & unduly pressed by the care & responsibility of a work constantly growing on their hands, & from which their compassion for the heathen, perishing for the bread of life, & earnestly asking for it, will not release them ~~[illegible]~~, but it draws them along, that there seems to be few to spare for other fields. Indeed we cannot [illegible] half so many preachers of India, China.

With Christian regards to all, I remain
Very truly yours,
D. Greene.

na, & Western Africa, as we desire. Indeed, where 50 or 60 are urgently needed, we have hardly a dozen to send. Unless the Lord shall give us more powerful revivals, and incline more young men to enter the ministry, and induce more of them to go to the heathen, it seems as though we should soon have no candidates for the foreign missionary service.

The great consolation in this matter is that the work is the Lord's — a work which he loves, — in which he has already done much — & respecting the final consummation of which he has made so glorious promises. The painful part of the matter is that God's Spirit should be grieved & the ~~[illegible]~~ work hindered, & the fulfilment of the promises delayed by our defect in loyalty to our Heavenly Master, want of Spirit in so godlike a work, & want of compassion for the souls of men. May the Lord enable us to make a more joyful consecration of ourselves to the work of carrying into effect the great ~~of~~ object of Christ's incarnation & sufferings.

As I am much pressed with labors at this time, I must ask that this may be regarded as a reply to the joint communication from your mission, & that your brethren may see it. With Christian regards to all, I remain
very truly yours.
D. Greene.

Miss. House. Boston;
Dr. Thos. S. Williamson. 21 Nov. 1865.
Sioux Mission.

My Dear Sir,

Your report bearing date the 10th July, came duly to hand; and yesterday I received the joint communications from the mission of Sept. 9th & Oct. 6th, which I have replied through Mr. Pond, and also yours of the 27th Sept, relating to the Hymnbook, or rather a supplement to it, in regard to which I have also written to Mr. Pond as you requested, & the copy may be forwarded at any time. Your list of articles to be purchased will be duly attended to, and the articles forwarded seasonably.

Let me say that yourself & your brethren must not give way too much to feelings of discouragement in view of the coldness, backsliding, & apparent apostasy of so many of your professed converts. There is in spiritual as well as in natural things, a seed time, a harvest time & then a time for the grain to be winnowed. Satan desires to have the disciples of Christ that he may sift them as wheat; but as of old, [illegible] then now, let the very times when the adversary seems to have them in his snare, & they renounce their allegiance to Christ, he pleads for them, and in his unspeakable forbearance & love, he brings them back, ~~some times~~ makes those, before the most timid & unstable, to become the boldest & most confirmed witnesses for him. So may the gracious Saviour interpose for the sorely tried & falling, ~~[illegible]~~ the wandering & apparently lost members of your flock, & comfort the heart of the shepherd, almost ready to say "I have labored in vain and spent my strength for nought." I trust you will yet see the salvation of God displayed ~~among~~ the Dakotas and that your heart will be cheered in view of the manifestations of God's power & grace in reclaiming & saving many who now despise the great salvation. Give thanks that any yet stand firm. If but one, & that the feeblest of them all, shall be finally brought to heaven through your agency, & you shall be permitted to sit down by the redeemed & contemplate its holiness & blessedness & glory, & think from what it is delivered & to what it is destined to rise for eternal ages, - instead of feeling that you have spent your life in vain, you will feel over wonder at the unspeakably glorious results of your short life & your feeble labors. Some, you believe, have already gone home to God, and are forever secure from temptation & apostasy, through your labors. Rejoice over them. Take comfort in & render praise for those who seem still on the way to heaven, though your joy be mixed with trembling, while they are still surrounded by wolves. Pray for them – feed them – watch over them – look to and trust in the covenant faithfulness of God in their behalf. If the great body of the Sioux ~~&~~ reject your message & count themselves unworthy of eternal life, yet, if you are faithful, you will be a sweet savor unto God, ~~even~~ even in regard to them. You are still honored as God's ambassador, though the needy & perishing rebels refuse his offered pardon & salvation. Keep your mind on the glorious work you are ~~for~~ called to prosecute – ~~on~~ the God you serve – ~~on~~ the laborers in heaven & on earth, with whom you are in fellowship, & on the destinies which are to be affected by your labors.

I trust that Mr. Huggins & family are before this, returned to you again, to strengthen your hands & cheer you on in your work.

With prayers for & kind regard to all,
I remain very truly yours, D. Greene

Missy House, Boston;
21 Nov. 1845.

Rev. S. R. Riggs,
Sioux Mission,

My Dear Sir,

Yours of the 23d Sept. with the joint letter from your mission, of Sept 9th & Oct. 6th came to hand yesterday. I have written at some length in reply to the joint letter, directing to Mr. Pond. He will, I presume, forward my letter to you. Relative to sending out additional laborers, I have said about all in that letter that I have to say — the amount of which is that we have nobody to send & know not where suitable persons can be found. The want of suitable laborers is now, perhaps, we may say, the great barrier in the way of going forward in the missionary work. Pray ye the Lord of the harvest that he will send laborers into his harvest. Are there none among your acquaintances who can be introduced to good effect?

On the point of making presents to the Indians to induce them to attend school, I hardly know what to say. It has been practised, nearly in the manner you represent it in your mission, in some, perhaps [illegible] of other Indian missions in their early stages. It has been practised to some extent in Ceylon and India. There has generally been occasion for it but a short time. Boarding schools among the Osages & some other tribes, were operated on the same principle; and to some extent they did also among the Choctaws & Cherokees at first. It seems to be a preposterous thing, when first looked at, and yet that uncultivated tribes, with no opportunities to know the value of education, and no immediate prospect, as they look at things, of having any call to use what they learn, should think that book learning is altogether inferior in value to knowledge relating to the chase, or war, or feats of agility, or juggling, is not at all strange. Before they will appreciate book knowledge, they must not only have obtained considerable of it, but have entered upon, or have in prospect, a course of life in which that knowledge will be of use to them. I do not believe that any rule can safely be laid down in respect to the employment of such gifts. In some cases circumstances appertaining to the character and condition of the people, the influence of chiefs, or the attractiveness of the teacher, will render them unnecessary; & then by no means employ them. In other cases, where there are no means of awaking an interest in the people, or getting a hold upon them in this manner, it is better to get access to their hearts, consciences, & understandings, through their bellies, than not at all. But by all means let the constant endeavor be, to make them value knowledge of books, & of the truths of the Christian system, for their own sakes as soon as possible, & to make them, as soon as possible, feel that they are under obligations to you for coming & teaching them, & not you under obligation to them for coming to you to learn. My impression is, from your statement, that you have pursued a judicious course hitherto. Do as much better as you can.

I shall write Mr. Hopkins on his case as a candidate for the ministry. If he is fitted for such a work, take him into it, in this dearth of missionary preachers for the Indians.

On Saturday, the first of November, I was at Hadley, and spent an hour with Mrs. Riggs' father, mother, & sister, & by appointment, in the afternoon, had a large & highly interesting missionary meeting in the meeting house, being one in a series of eight which I held in the western part of the county from Oct. 26 to Nov. 2. The family appeared all to be well. I do not know but they are a little inclined to think that you are spending your strength & life on an object hardly worthy of all it costs. I tried to make them feel otherwise, especially in my public address.

Love to all. — Very truly yours. D. G.

Mr. Robert Hopkins, Missy House, Boston,
Sioux Mission. 21 Nov. 1845.

My Dear Sir,

Your favor of the 27th September reached me yesterday. I was glad to receive and peruse it. It would be well for you to write at least once or twice a year. It is hardly possible for a letter to come from a missionary laborer, expressing his opinions & feelings on his work & the circumstances and events around him, without its giving some new and useful views of the field and the state of the mission. Besides it keeps up the acquaintance & sympathy between those in the field abroad and those at home, & makes them feel more like fellow laborers. As I have never been favored with a personal interview with you, I desire to see & know more of you than is practicable, unless you put the image of your ~~[illegible]~~ mind & heart occasionally on paper, & thus furnish the best substitute for a personal acquaintance. The more of yourself you throw into your correspondence, the better. By noting down from time to time interesting incidents as they occur, you might furnish time & send a piece for the Dayspring which might be instructive & useful to our readers, & illustrate Indian character, customs, or the phases of missionary life.

Relative to your becoming a preacher, I would only say that the Committee will refer that to the brethren of the Mission. They better understand your qualifications for the office, & the bearing of your ordination on the work there, than the Committee can do. It is a serious and interesting work, if you enter upon it. I pray the Lord to impart to you all the gifts & graces requisite to render you useful in it and an honor to it. What progress have you made in the language? Shall you be able to address the Indians in their own tongue? This is very important, & I trust that you will spare no pains to attain this endowment, if you enter on the work of a preacher. You must not expect [illegible] taking the office of a preacher will give you any new power to do good, & perhaps, some useful change. It will probably give no ~~new~~ new point or efficiency to truth. You will, if possible, stand in more need of the indwelling

influences of the Holy Spirit to ~~give~~ carry forward
the work of sanctification in your own hearts;
without the power of the same Spirit
~~which~~ attend all your attempts to unfold
and apply divine truth to the hearts of others
& the blindness & hardness will remain un-
changed. Your power to do good among the
Indians around, — whether you may be
invested with the sacred office, or without it, will be
in the ~~[illegible]~~ expression, very much in proportion
~~[illegible]~~ to your heartfelt love for God & for the souls of
men, and your dependence on the aid
of the Holy Spirit to give effect to
your instructions. My hearty
desire & prayer is that you & others may
be guided & blest abundantly, & ever
have the [illegible] of God, & the
support of his grace in the work on which
you have entered, with constant and
satisfactory evidence that you are not
labouring in vain.

With Christian regards to Mrs Hop-
kins, I remain very truly yours,

D. Greene.

Missionary House. Boston,

Rev. Danl S. Butrick   24th November. 1845.

Cherokee Mission.

My Dear Sir,

Yours of 17th August, & 30th September, & also one without date forwarded in connection with a letter to Mr. Hill, are received. Relative to the ~~[illegible]~~ appropriation of money received ~~[illegible]~~ from the United States, in payment for missionary property left in the Old Cherokee country, I can only say that what was received was used, so far as required for erecting new buildings, &c. among the Cherokees after their removal, & that what was not required for that has been used for sustaining the mission, i.e. for meeting the current expenses of it. Or, as we never remit money, the avails of that property have been used, as far as they would go, to pay drafts, drawn by the missionaries, to defray the current expenses of their respective stations. Your drafts have ~~bee~~ been paid from the same funds as those of your letters. To make a distinction would have been impracticable, & any attempt to do it would have been trifling. As the treasurer cannot of course distinguish funds coming from that source from those derived from other sources, except on his books. But as I have said to you before, I now repeat, that the Cherokees did not pay us for that property. The United States ~~&~~ paid the Board for it. So the treaty, & the whole transaction shew; and so the treaty party, & Mr. Ross, and all his party, so far as I know, have ever regarded it. To say that the compensation given to the Cherokees for what they left, in consequence of the stations being paid for, was less than it would otherwise have been, by the ~~x~~ amount received by the Board, ~~in saying that for which~~ and that, therefore, the Cherokees virtually paid it, is saying ~~that~~ for which there is no proof, &, as I think, no evidence; but against which there is evidence of testimony and of facts so abundant, that I greatly wonder ~~that~~ any one should question it. Doing what we have done in regard to this matter seems to us so perfectly consistent with all which father Hoyt or any other mission-ary of the Board ever said to the Cherokees on the subject — certainly, consistent with all which Mr. Evarts & Dr. Worcester author-ised them to say, ~~which~~ or which, so far as any statements which I have seen indi-cate that they did say. Nor have the Cherokees themselves, so far as we are in-formed, found any fault with the course adopted. There would, I think, have been some formal remonstrance from them, had they regarded the Board as actually getting from them, in a dishonest manner, $25.000 or $20.000. I cannot learn that any of your missionary brethren entertain doubts as to the propriety of what the Board have done in this respect, or think the Cherokees dissat-isfied about it.

Relative to your arrangements and views respecting the Mount Zion premises, I would only say that your letters, including that of Sept 3d, 1844, have been laid before the Prudential Committee. It would seem from your letters & from one from the Cherokee Association of Ministers, that your correspond-ence with the Moravian mission, in regard to the church & school, & the steps you have already taken in consulting Mr. Taylor &c. in regard to the mission premises, have brought things into such a state, that it would be unadvisable for the Board or the Mission to take any measures ~~out~~ concerning them at present, and as we have no missionary to send there to occupy the station, at this time, & may not soon have, the Committee deem it best to let things take such a course as Providence shall direct. With the view which the Com^ee have of the facts, as your letters present them, they doubt whether the course you have taken, ~~either~~ relative either to the Church or the mission premises, especially the former, was the best. Still they doubt not that you have acted conscientiously, with a desire to promote the interests of Christianity among the Cherokees, & so the Lord may cause it all to turn out.

With Christian regard to Mrs. Butrick, I remain Very truly yours,

D. Greene.

Missionary House, Boston,
25th Nov. 1845.

Rev. Worcester Willey,
Cherokee Mission.

My Dear Sir, Your favor of July 30th has long been on hand, without being acknowledged, though I have had occasion repeatedly to write to your associates at Dwight since the receipt of yours. Your views generally respecting the organization and management of the school are, we presume, correct, though we may not be able immediately to furnish all the persons requisite for conducting it in the manner proposed. Miss Giddings, as the principal teacher, will, I trust, reach you before this. We are now in correspondence with two other females with reference to their engaging in missionary work. Whether both or either will go, is uncertain, and if they should decide in favor of such a life, whether they will be able to start as soon as Mr. Washburn ~~[illegible]~~ will be ready to leave Washington, is also uncertain. We cannot hurry such matters; and as we are of course obliged to defer pressing the matter to a second person till the decision of a previous candidate for the same sphere of labor is received, delays are often occasioned which are very undesirable. Still we hope to get one or two female assistants for [illegible] the School this winter, & if practicable to go with Mr. Washburn.

Your letter to Miss Giddings, of Oct. 14, occasioned her and her friends a good deal of anxiety and some trouble; and as it was received at a time when I was absent from Boston & could give no attention to the case, it gave my associates and the Committee, who were not familiar with all the circumstances, some trouble also. The impression, as nearly as I could learn it, which was made on her mind & [illegible] on her friends by your letter, was, that we here were tricky, and were decoying her into a scrape, without settling points before hand, or informing her of all the facts of the case, & that she must be on her guard, ~~by~~ lest she should be imposed upon. There seemed to be danger that she would either be deterred from entering on the work, or proceed to it with some distrust of our honesty, ~~or temp~~ & perhaps some unpleasant forebodings # respecting the circumstances in which she would be placed after her arrival. I mention this case, that you may see the desirableness of caution in writing to those who are about engaging in the [illegible] work, or any who may contemplate it. Our intention is to give to all such persons as full and correct a view of their employment and field of labor as we are able. Sometimes we doubtless, fail through our own ignorance; and sometimes from not calling to mind some things which are really of considerable importance. After all we can say, and all which they can learn from other sources, they always, probably, find the state of things, in many important respects, very different from what they anticipated; & the true, tendering missionary spirit is seen, perhaps, as much or more, than any where else, in accommodating itself to them in incidental matters, be they more or less agreeable, and reckoning them of little importance, provided the way is open for that spirit to manifest & exert itself in offering Christ & his salvation to ignorant & dying sinners, and beseeching them to be reconciled to God.

Relative to the Station at Mount Zion and the Church there, the matter seems to the Committee very much as it did before your application — not in a condition for any movement on our part. The question about the premises & mission property is now entangled by its having been referred to the Cherokee government, & that respecting the Church seems also to be in a state not now to be meddled with by us until we know more definitely how the ~~[illegible]~~ church members themselves and the Moravians regard it. We are the more reconciled to this state of things from the fact that we now have no missionary to send there to take charge of the station and church, and may not soon have. We wish the brethren of the mission to keep their attention turned to the subject; that if there should any thing occur which may require attention from them or the Committee it may not be neglected. We doubt whether the church members will be as well off & as useful under the care of the Moravians, as under that of our missionaries.

With Christian regard to Mrs. Willey and all your associates, I remain very truly yours

D. Greene

487

Miss.y House. Boston,
26th Nov. 1845.

Rev. Alfred Wright,
Choctaw Mission.

My Dear Sir,

Yours of the 27th October came to hand yesterday and was laid before the Prud. Comm. at their stated meeting in the afternoon. They consent to the proposed arrangement respecting the school at Norwalk, and will furnish the teacher, male or female, as soon as practicable. We had hoped to send out a female teacher, according to the proposal made to me by yourself & Mr. Kingsbury for the same station, the coming winter & are now in correspondence respecting one. What the result will be I cannot say. If she shall be disposed to enter on the work, & seems to be a suitable person for it, we shall send her, & let the male teacher follow as soon as we can find him. In the meantime Mr. Copeland must get along as well as he can, with the school & the boarders, also, and be aided by his helpers, as much & in such ways as they may be able.

The printing of the gospel and the binding is now done & the books are ready to be sent as soon as your other supplies shall be ready to go with them. Though I have read the proofs with much care, and spent a good deal of time in trying to settle doubtful points, I fear that you will find not a few ~~on~~ instances of oversight and some of misjudgment as you peruse the pages. Your n & u were often so nearly alike that I could not decide which to call it; and where the word was new or strange to me & there were no circumstances to determine the point I had to guess as well as I could. If I had a vocabulary by me, it would often decide such questions. Sometimes your o & a, ~~an~~ when joined to a letter following are so made as not to be easily determined — as e.g. *ash* or *osh* (John 11:44.) made *osh* — the connecting part carried down just far enough to leave it uncertain ~~to~~ which letter, *a* or *o*, the writer intended to make. So with a word in John 2:4. I could not decide whether it was intended to be *chib* or *chile*,

489

as the last stroke of the ~~:~~ word was so made & to leave it uncertain whether it was the finishing of the t or a l; as e.g. l. Other similar instances of ambiguity are found. In not a few instances where a letter was at first made wrong & another was written over it, without erasing the first, it was impossible to tell which was the right & which the wrong letter, except as a comparison of words & passages would sometimes throw light upon it. Some letters, & commas, &c. had the appearance of the writer's having gone just far enough in erasing them, to leave it doubtful whether they were to be regarded as erased or not. In some instances words are joined by hyphens or without them; & then the same written as separate words: e.g. Mark 11:29 is nan-icht-ai-ethpesa; while in vv. 28, & 33 the same word occurs twice as separate words. Other analogous cases occurred very often, especially the words Mak inli, Mak-inli, & Makinli.

I do not advert to these things for the purpose of convicting you of carelessness, or complaining of your copy; but rather as an apology for what may appear to be my blundering. Your writing is as plain and as little ambiguous as almost any man's, & I doubt not the copy was prepared with exemplary care. I am sure that

Missionary House, Boston,

my own writing would, if read by one not understanding the English language, present many more perplexing ambiguities. It is nearly impossible to prepare copy so clear that one not acquainted with the language shall be able to make out every word.

Let me ask what is the force of the nasal sound given to a word — or perhaps the question should be whether (e.g.), pisa & pi̱sa are the same word — so of foka & fo̱ka, &c. In some passages, especially those of a plaintive character, the nasal sound prevail very much. At least, so it seemed to me. So of the accent which you give to certain words — as hokma & hokmá — what is the force of that accent?

Under the head of doubtfuls, I might have mentioned a word in John 16:25, where the first letter is so made that it will answer for an l or a b, & the word may be libisha or bibisha. As in some words ~~th~~ what was obviously a t was not crossed, a ~~the~~ word occurred several times which I could not decide whether it should be it or il, the last letter being made just as you usually make your t, except that it was not crossed. But enough of this. — Please give my Christian regard to all at the station. — You will of course understand that the joint letter of yourself & Mr. Kingsbury of 25th Sept. is received. Very truly yours. D. Greene.

Missionary House. Boston;
29th Nov. 1845.

Rev. Asher Bliss,
Cattaraugus Mission.

My Dear Sir,

Your favor of Oct. 9th was received on the 24th. Absence from Boston & various labors have kept me from writing you since. You must, I think, have somewhat misapprehended my remarks respecting printing, reading, & learning the Seneca language. I did not suppose that any large number of the Indians, compared with the whole, had learned, or would ever learn to read their own language; nor did I suppose they would ever have such a degree of enthusiasm in it, as to put forth very great or protracted efforts to accomplish that object. Still, judging from what has been effected among the Cherokees, Choctaws, and Ojibwas, I did suppose that not a few of the Senecas, who could never be induced to learn ~~to~~ to read & understand English, could be induced to read Seneca — that there would also be an interest felt in learning to read a book, in which the words read ~~mean~~ conveyed a meaning to their mind, while there would be little or no interest in reading words in an unknown tongue; — & that beginning with reading their own language, & thus getting a taste of a habit ~~of~~ obtaining ideas from books, they might, in not a very few instances, be induced to take the pains necessary to read & understand English. Such I believe, is the testimony of all our missionaries among the tribes first named. The acquisition of the Indian languages has been very important, as also among the Sioux & Pawnees, & Oregon Indians; & in all these languages, the missionaries are making translations & raising up a body of readers. Among the Cherokees & Choctaws that body is already large, embracing probably 3/4 of the former tribe. The Cherokee language has been found too difficult for the missionaries to acquire it so as to preach in it. In all the others those who have been long in the work, dispense with interpreters.

As to the value of interpreters my meaning was not that the missionaries could be expected to speak better Seneca than they; but that a missionary, with a good knowledge of Seneca, would deliver his own thoughts more intelligibly & precisely, than any interpreter could do, taking those thoughts from the lips of an English preacher, & at once, without time to change the idioms & study out apt phraseology. When I was last with you, the failure of interpreters in this respect, & the great difficulty of faithfully interpreting a religious discourse, as spoken, was a frequent topic of conversation. I think you yourself spoke frequently of the failure of interpreters to catch & convey the precise thought intended. Long practice, as in the case of N. T. Story, Jones, & Chew, with a good knowledge of both languages, makes the translation tolerably correct. I wonder that they get along as well as they do. All our missionaries among the Indians & elsewhere, so far as I know, - & I think I have their views pretty fully - think a sermon through an interpreter is a clumsy & poor thing as to correctness, life, and effectiveness. I think you are the first person whom I have known to plead for them; & your mission & the Cherokee are the only missions of ours, where they are made a permanent part of the machinery. Are not Mr. Wright's extemporaneous addresses in the Seneca language, which he substitutes for sermons, half of the Sabbath, (as I understand him) listened to with more interest than his interpreted sermons? His language may not be as good Seneca as that of the interpreter, & he may not be as fluent, while yet, his dispensing with that medium of communication, must, I think, give him more direct & favorable access to the hearts of the hearers.

As to the printed books, I would say that I never supposed they were prepared without the aid of interpreters, & never intended to imply any such thing in any thing which I have written.

In respect to your children I would remark that the rules of the Board to which you advert were designed more especially to meet the case of missionaries' children beyond sea, where there are peculiar difficulties in the way of their being kept with their parents & educated in any tolerable & safe manner.

& will they have been applied, to some extent, to the case of missionary children among the Indians, where similar difficulties exist. My impression is that the Committee would make the appropriation for your children for a year or two, at least. You had better, when the proper time comes, write out a statement of the case and have it laid before the Comtee. — mentioning what advantages they have had at the mission, what you deem important for them, the obstacles to their obtaining it where they are, & how it can be secured, and request such aid, not exceeding the limit fixed, as you think indispensably necessary. If they can obtain what is important for them to have, in any other manner than by grants from the Board, it is better for them, & better for the missionary cause, that they should. The Committee wish to do what is right in these cases, which are among the most embarrassing & painful to ~~the~~ missionary parents.

In respect to your house. I hardly know what to say. If we are to build anew, I suppose another location is to be selected further down the creek, with reference to having the reservation ultimately divided into two parishes. This may lead to some questions among the Indians as to where ~~it~~ the new location shall be, and what sort of a place it is to be, as to extent of cleared and occupied land, &c. Whenever the time shall come to make a movement, I suppose the matter must be managed with some care, so that it may end [illegible] & satisfactorily to all parties. It seems to me desirable to have the matter put off for a year or two, unless the Indians themselves move in it.

You must look about and confer with others, & make up your mind what it is best to do, & when & where the new buildings should be, ~~when~~ if any are to be erected — what can be done with the old premises & improvements, & what the actual outlay will need to be for the new. &c. &c. But it seems to me desirable to postpone the movement as long as you can with propriety. If you are doubting whether you shall continue in the mission, as I infer from your letter, that may affect the case.

Relative to the Slavery Subject — I am sorry you are not satisfied. How the Board could use language more condemnatory of the system of slavery, than is contained in the report, I cannot easily conceive. They could have accumulated epithets, & repeated them, & they could have used terms ~~of~~ more indicative of indignation & wrath — more like calling down fire from heaven — more [illegible] & denunciatory — but would it have been more dignified & becoming a grave body of Christian men, whose work is to bless mankind & not to curse them, however bad they may be. Even Mr Phelps, and all the Anti-Slavery men present, so far as I now remember, admitted that the system of slavery was condemned with sufficient explicitness; & their objection was that the Board did not denounce & break off all fellowship for slaveholders, under all circumstances; & this, so far as I have heard since the meeting, is the only serious objection that has been made to the report. There will doubtless be different opinions about the proceedings of the Board, & there will probably be some withdrawment of contributors. Generally, we infer from what we hear that the report gives satisfaction to most of the abolitionists who have, during the excitement of the last ten years main-tained any considerable measure of candor & Christian spirit. I believe the Board, with almost perfect unanimity, think that the ground of that report is Scriptural, & that conscience, & regard for the divine authority, forbid the Board to depart from it.

We have heard nothing from Miss Adams since she left Cattaraugus. I presume the course she has taken is the best, & that it will not be advisable for her to return to the mission again.

With kind regard to Mrs. Bliss,
I remain very truly yours,

D. Greene.